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Amman, 30 June — 6 July 1983

Doctors' strike causes more chaos in Israel

AMMAN — Hundreds of medical students demonstrated in front of Prime Minister Begin's house in support of striking doctors, Israeli radio reported. The radio said the demonstrators shouted anti-government slogans.

In another development, the Associated Press reported that Mr. Begin survived a parliamentary no-confidence vote over the doctors' hunger strike for higher wages and shorter working hours. The report said the strike continued to spread, pushing at least four of Israel's 17 main hospitals towards collapse.

A spokesman for the doctors said hospitals in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and the Galilee were

rapidly closing departments. He said almost 2,000 of the country's 4,500 public health doctors have joined the strike.

The doctors have vowed to continue the strike until the Treasury offers a substantial pay rise. Mr. Begin met Finance Minister Yoram Aridor early on Wednesday following the breakdown of talks between the doctors and the Treasury, the radio reported, monitored here, said. Some hospitals are said to be approaching chaos.

An opinion poll said 35 per cent of Israelis support the doctors, while 29 per cent support the Treasury. One report said negotiations were expected to resume late on Wednesday.

Mr. Begin has instructed those in charge of Jewish settlement activity to refrain from making any statements about the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, the radio also said. It added that these officials will be forbidden to publish anything related to the issue in the newspapers. Observers see these measures of Mr. Begin's as an attempt to pacify the United States administration in preparation for his forthcoming visit to the US.

Spacecraft rendezvous

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP) — American astronauts placed a satellite into free-flying orbit on Wednesday, circled it at 27,150 kph and then recaptured it in a rendezvous that demonstrated the shuttle's ability to reach and retrieve crippled spacecraft. The satellite provided the first photograph of a shuttle in orbit, showing the craft against a brilliant backdrop of a blue, sunlit earth.

Arab-sponsored ILO resolution fails

Continued from page 1

Sponsors included Algeria, South Yemen, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and North Yemen.

The Soviet Union and its allies, China, India and Iran were among government delegations announcing earlier they would support the resolution. A Soviet speaker said it was the minimum the ILO should do in the face of the ever worsening situation in the Middle East. Spain and Austria also said earlier they were in favour of the resolution.

Most Western delegations, including the United States, called for abstentions on the resolution. US Chief Delegate Ronald Seabury warned a condemnation of Israel was outside the due process of the ILO.

An amendment which would have replaced the word "racism" by "discrimination", which was tabled by a member of the Irish delegation, also failed to be adopted because of lack of quorum although the Arab sponsors stated their agreement with the change.

Several Western speakers argued that the amendment did not sufficiently improve the draft. Privately, Western sources said such rephrasing would have allowed more countries to vote in favour of the resolution.

Asher Ohayon, director general in Israel's Ministry of Labour, told a reporter after the vote he believed this was the first time that an anti-Israeli resolution failed to win the required majority at an ILO conference.

Mr. Ohayon said he was surprised at the outcome. He added he assumed one factor preventing adoption was that the text was much more virulent than in past years and was not backed by the findings of a special ILO commission which investigated conditions of Arab workers in the occupied territories.

ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard, who has been strongly in favour of ILO help for the Arab workers in the occupied territories, made a veiled criticism of the use of the conference for the Arab-Israeli political struggle.

He asked the conference what measures should be taken to eliminate the echoes of political conflict over which the ILO had no competence. "In all conscience, does one really believe that one can provide a solution to them here?" he said.

An ILO spokesman said the 150-nation organization would continue to carry out annual reports on the situation of workers in the territories. A 1980 resolution ensured an annual investigation until 1985.

The last ILO mission in March said the occupied territories had become a dependent and dominated economy, and concluded Arab workers were discriminated against and deprived of protection under Israeli labour law.

Mr. Blanchard put forward several recommendations to improve conditions for Arab workers. These included that legal obstacles to political activities by trade unions should not be used by the Israeli authorities to weaken the application of principles laid down in ILO instruments.



CRACOW, Poland — Pope John Paul II looks at a large book in the Mausoleum of the Cracow Jagiellonian University, his Alma Mater, as Pro-rector Kopff looks on, Wednesday. The Pope is on his eight-day visit to Poland (AP photo)

\$52 million arms fraud bid against Iran thwarted

LONDON (AP) — British police have thwarted an arms fraud bid to swindle the Iranian government out of \$52 million, it was revealed at London's Old Bailey Central Criminal Court.

Judge Sir Leslie Boreham said Tuesday that Scotland Yard anti-terrorist officers acted in the nick of time to stop the plot by Iranian businessman Benham Nodjoumi and two kidnapped Iranian diplomats and an Iranian banker being held in London.

Nodjoumi, 37, was sentenced by the judge on Monday to a total of 20 years in prison after being found guilty of conspiracy to defraud and of assault on and unlawfully imprisoning the diplomats.

A ban by the judge on all publication of the facts until after the trial of three of Nodjoumi's British accomplices meant that details of the plot were not revealed until Tuesday.

Nodjoumi's lawyer, Charles Conway, told the court the Iranian businessman was now terrified that Ayatollah Khomeini might try to exact revenge of his own.

He is terrified that the Ayatollah may not be content with the ways of British justice and that even after this substantial sentence has been served he will be dealt with, Conway said.

Nodjoumi, whose sentence can be cut by up to a third for good behaviour in prison, has been ordered to be deported to Iran when he has served his time in Britain.

Detective Chief Superintendent John Pole and other prosecution witnesses told the court the plot stemmed from a secret attempt by the Iranians in 1981 to break an American arms embargo.

They said the Iranians sought to buy through Europe 8,000 modern anti-tank guided missiles for use in the war against Iraq. The missiles were to be shipped to Iran under fake manufacturing office equipment.

They said Nodjoumi, a former informant, was the secret police force of the line. Mohammed Riza Pahlavi, pretended he had contacts could supply the missiles in a secret deal. The Shah was overthrown in a revolution in 1979.

In fact, the prosecution alleged Nodjoumi planned to provide the Iranians with 34 crates and escape with the money.

Prosecutor Henry Pownall said Nodjoumi was a gang of European criminals he kidnapped two Iranian diplomats and a banker in London and three Iranian army officers who had been sent to authenticate the deal.

Under the deal, Nodjoumi undertook to deliver the goods to Antwerp where they were inspected by the colonels before being taken to a ship. Signatures of the colonels were authenticated by the Iranian embassy in London.

Instead, Nodjoumi posing as one of the colonels, carried out the so-called inspection in London. Signatures on the certificate of inspection were forged, together with the Iranian embassy seal.

Pownall said a curious aspect of the case was that the London captives were 20 years old and early this week, when the house was pulled down by its owners.

The house, which was a monument of both architectural and political history in Jordan, had been the subject of a debate for the past three years. The original plans for its demolition were shelved by royal intervention and the protest of lovers of old architecture.

Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Rawabdeh told The Star that the municipal council had decided, at a meeting last month, to withdraw its claim to appropriate the house and its land. The owners, upon hearing of the decision, went ahead with the demolition. Bilbeisi family members told The Star that the land will be used for commercial purposes.

The house was built in 1920 by Suleiman Bilbeisi, a well-to-do Egyptian merchant. It served as a residence for Hassan Khaled Abu Huda, prime minister of Transjordan, and as the country's first



After destruction of the house

Jordan 150 fils

Saudi Arabia & Qatar 3 riyals

UAE 3 dirhams

Kuwait & Bahrain 250 fils

Syria & Lebanon 3 pi

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'PLO is victim of Syrian attacks'

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The current PLO trouble in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley is a "Syrian aggression against the Palestine Liberation Organization," rather than internal PLO difficulties, a PLO official told The Star this week. He pointed out that "the Palestinian people, Arab states and 117 other countries recognize the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

The legitimacy, which has been "dedicated throughout years of long, hard struggle by the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of Yasser Arafat," was the basis on which the PLO leadership was able to keep the Palestinian cause alive, and to prevent the implementation of any of the plans aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, he said.

In the Syrian-Palestinian controversy, all attempts at mediation seem to have reached a dead end. From Chadi Benjidi to George Habash, PLO leaders have tried to heal the rift between the anti-Arafat "moderates" and the "radicals" to no avail. But Khalil Al-Wazir, better known as Abu Jihad, told reporters that the rebels have closed all doors for democratic negotiations to resolve the problem, thus favouring the military confrontation.

However, the PLO representative in Saudi Arabia, Rafiq Narsheh, told The Associated Press in a telephone interview that one of the suggestions put forth in his meeting with King Fahd last Sunday was a summit meeting between PLO

Chairman Yasser Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad.

In the Arab countries where Palestinian concentrations exist, members of the Palestine National Council and the PLO Executive Committee have been meeting regularly. The last meeting in Amman took place on Wednesday night, discussing the possibility of some members going to Tunis for further discussions with Mr. Arafat and the PLO leadership.

Information media have been adding to the open verbal feuds by carrying the attacks across their wires. On Wednesday Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam openly attacked that country for "supporting Arafat."

In Tunis, where the PLO Executive Committee is expected to meet soon, for the first time since the expulsion, a member of the committee told Reuters yesterday. "We want to avoid carnage in the Bekaa plain, and will spare no efforts to this end."

Abu Jihad, who has remained in touch with PLO officials in Jordan has told them that the PLO was careful to admit the situation and to prevent a detonation, though "the other party is continuing in the implementation of the conspiracy through the artificial manipulation of these clashes under various slogans."

The Star asked the PLO official about the reason the rebels were able to occupy the pro-Arafat Fatah bases in the Bekaa. He said that these were mobile bases, designed for joint Palestinian-Syrian confrontation of Israeli attacks, and therefore were necessarily placed among the Syrian positions, and surrounded by them. Last week, Newsweek magazine's Jim Pringle reported that Syrian guns were pointed north towards Palestinian positions, instead of south, towards the Israelis.

Bulldozers move on Bilbeisi house

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A drawn-out controversy over the fate of the 60-year-old Bilbeisi house in downtown Amman came to an abrupt and dramatic end early this week, when the house was pulled down by its owners.

The house, which was a monument of both architectural and political history in Jordan, had been the subject of a debate for the past three years. The original plans for its demolition were shelved by royal intervention and the protest of lovers of old architecture.

Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Rawabdeh told The Star that the municipal council had decided, at a meeting last month, to withdraw its claim to appropriate the house and its land. The owners, upon hearing of the decision, went ahead with the demolition. Bilbeisi family members told The Star that the land will be used for commercial purposes.

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Arafat calls Palestinian personalities to meet him

AMMAN (AP) — Seven prominent Palestinian personalities have received calls from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to meet him in Amman. The personalities are: Dr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO; Dr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO; Dr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO; Dr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO; Dr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO; Dr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO; Dr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO.

The meeting is expected to take place in Amman, and will involve a discussion of the current situation in the Middle East, and the role of the PLO in the region.

In Amman, members of the Palestine National Council and the PLO Executive Committee are expected to meet soon, for the first time since the expulsion, a member of the committee told Reuters yesterday. "We want to avoid carnage in the Bekaa plain, and will spare no efforts to this end."

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The sources, which could not be further identified, said the visit marked a major development in relations in the Maghreb area of Northwest Africa.

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2,272 to graduate

AMMAN — The University of Jordan's Faculty of Physical Education and several new departments at the Faculty of Engineering will graduate their first students in the graduation ceremony for the 18th class of the university's students, which is to be held on Thursday evening under the patronage of Chief of the Royal Court, Ahmad Al-Lawzi at Al-Husseini Youth City.

Chief Registrar Ghazi Al-Mufti told The Star that 2,272 students will take part in the ceremony, including 62 postgraduates who will receive their masters degrees and 56 who will receive postgraduate diplomas in education, library science and mass communication.

No specific breakdown was available for the summer and first semesters; but of the 1,080 graduates who finished in the second semester, the greatest number — 175 — come from the Faculty of Arts. One hundred and sixty-one second-semester students are graduating Science; 114 from Engineering; 105 from Shari'a (Islamic law); 68 from Medicine; 67 from Education; 52 from Agriculture; 34 from Law; 29 from Nursing, and 25 from the Faculty of Physical Education. The 56 diplomas, include 23 in library science, 33 in education and one in mass communication.

The university now has 1,200 undergraduate students and a 550-strong faculty.

● UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT AMJ Salam Majali sent a letter of thanks to Mr. Walid Qattan, who donated JD 25,000 for the construction of a training centre for the handicapped. Another letter of thanks was sent to Mr. Fakhri al-Bilbeisi for donating JD 500 to the students fund.

● Dr. Fuad Zakaria this week delivered a lecture entitled "Arab Intellectual and the New World System."

● English language courses will start on 23 July. The eight-week classes will cover Business administration, English language refreshers and special course to the TOEFL level.

● Folk dances and songs are presented in a programme by university students, Arwa girls school in Karak and Mahis club.

New comfort available at Petra

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The spirit of Burckhardt, the discoverer of Petra, lives on. But explorers wishing to follow his footsteps in seeking out that ancient city's mysterious grandeur need no longer undergo the same physical rigours that he experienced.

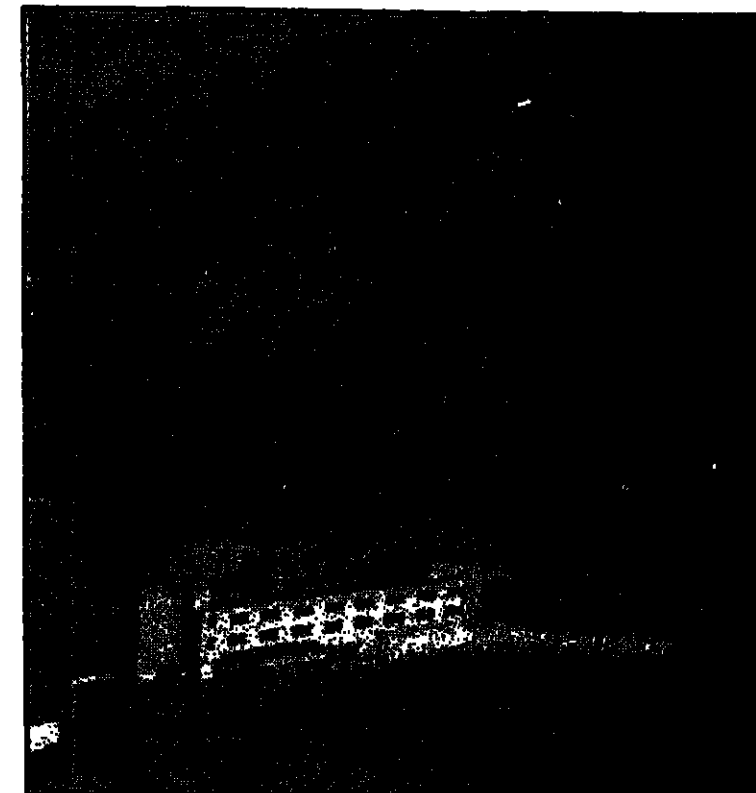
With the planned opening of the JD 1 million Petra Hotel, about half a kilometre outside the entrance to Petra on 1 August, more comfortable treks will be made possible. Visitors will still take the long horseback trip through the Siq to enter the city; but they can return at night to clean, comfortable rooms, excellent food and even a swimming pool.

The new hotel will be operated by Forum Hotels, a division of the International Hotels Corporation, which also runs the four-star Amra Hotel in Amman. It was built and furnished to four-star international standard by the International Contracting and Investment Company for the Tourism and Antiquities Ministry. The four-star rating means that it promises to be one of Jordan's more luxurious hotels, though among the smallest (it has 82 air-conditioned rooms each with bathroom).

Wadi Mousa Staff

The hotel was built with financial assistance from the World Bank, which at the same time lent Jordan money to develop the Jerash restaurant. Amra Hotel General Manager John Wright told The Star that many of the new hotel's 85 staff members were natives of nearby Wadi Mousa, of whom he spoke highly as hotel workers. Forty-five per cent of the staff are from overseas.

The hotel has a restaurant seating 100 people, a lounge/terrace for 40-50 people and a bar opening onto the lounge. Its small swimming pool has both a diving board and a "lovely view," Mr. Wright said.



Jordan's newest hotel is set against the magnificent backdrop of hills around Petra



Excellent food is available in the 100-seat restaurant

IN BRIEF

● A ROYAL decree has been issued ratifying the People's Army law, which will be published in the official gazette around mid-July. The law makes service in the militia compulsory for students, both male and female, in secondary schools and higher education establishments; and non-student male citizens over 16 years of age and under 55. Non-student Jordanian females may volunteer to serve in the popular army if they are between 16 and 45 years old. There will be no mixed training.

● MR. MOHAMMAD Said Abu Nuwar has been appointed counsellor to the prime minister on Aqaba.

● A DELEGATION from the Ministry of Industry and Trade will leave for Cairo after Ramadan to discuss an estimated 1 million tonnes of exports to Egypt by the South Cement Company, which will start production next March.

● A ROYAL DECREE has been issued approving the appointment of Faleh Al-Tawil as ambassador to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the cabinet has agreed to retire former ambassador to the United States Abdul-Hadi Al-Majali, upon his request.

● DRUNK DRIVING and driving under the influence of drugs will be subject to heavy penalties under the new traffic law. Failure to notify police of an accident involving personal injury; or use of forged licence plates, driving against traffic, ignoring traffic lights, night-driving with no lights, carrying a dangerous load, offering a private vehicle for hire, using waste tanks to transport water and/or exceeding the speed limit by 30 km an hour also call for the stiffest penalties. The law comes into force on 1 July.

● GRADING OF the tawjihi (secondary certificate) exam papers is proceeding according to schedule, Education Ministry officials say. The results of the secondary exams will be announced between 20 and 25 July.

● DR. KAMEL Abu Jaber will participate in the golden anniversary conference organised by the Australian foreign affairs institute in Canberra from 26-30 August. Dr. Abu Jaber will present a research paper on Jordanian foreign policy, on behalf of the World Affairs Society in Amman.

● MINISTER OF Agriculture Marwan Dudin has banned the import of cats and dogs for commercial purposes. Diplomats and expatriates, however, may bring pets into the country provided they abide by health regulations.

● RUBBISH COLLECTION fees in Amman are to double on 1 July. There are three fee categories, which at present are charged JD 2, JD 4 and JD 6.

● SAUDI MINISTER of Health Ghazi Al-Ghusnbi, will arrive in Jordan in the middle of July upon an invitation from the Minister of Health.

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Pakistani Ramadan: A time of forgiveness

By Khadr Mansour and
Kathy Kakish
Special to the Star

AMMAN — In Pakistan, the fasting month of Ramadan is the time in which people spend what they have saved during the rest of the year, on delicious meals, sweets and other diversions, says Pakistani Ambassador to Jordan Ehsan Rashid.

Prof. Rashid, who along with his wife Begum Nayer spoke to The Star about their country's Ramadan traditions, said a special atmosphere of forgiveness prevailed during the whole month in Pakistani society. Groups of people from all walks of life sing religious songs which groups from all walks of life chant between midnight and dawn on their way to mosques and back.

Begum Nayer pointed out that during Ramadan, in addition to being a religious requirement, is considered by society to be evidence of good character. Those who break the fast without good reason, she said, may be subject both to severe penalties and to the scorn of their family and society.

"In Ramadan," Prof. Rashid said, "family members eat together, exchange news and hold evening meals together. They hold large charity gatherings to help the poor. But of course, and hold family parties during the month is Qurban, the sacrifice and homes, as

well as lengthy nighttime praying sessions, known in Arabic as 'Al-Tawarikh'.

Ramadan for Pakistanis is also the month during which many marriages are arranged, and the weddings performed during the 'Eid Al-Fitr, when Muslims break their fast at the end of the month. In addition to the month's religious and traditional significance around the world, Prof. Rashid pointed out that Pakistan received its independence during Ramadan, on 12 August 1946.

The food of Ramadan

Among the favourite dishes of Pakistanis during Ramadan are pakora, samsuic and nahari. Pakura is made from ground chickpeas mixed with

spices and a bit of yoghurt, and fried in small balls. Samsuic, similar to the Jordanian sambuic, contains mince meat and vegetables wrapped in thin triangles of dough, then fried in butter oil. Nahari, which is a favourite for the Sahour (predawn meal), contains lamb leg and tongue boiled all night with many spices.

Other dishes include khilchri, made of rice and lentils, bafri ("royal dust"), with flour, yoghurt and sugar pressed into small balls, fried and dipped in sugar syrup; and incl, a sour milk drink made with yoghurt, water and a pinch of sugar and salt. Above all, the delicious sweets are prepared with fine flour, ghee and sugar. Others are similar to the Jordanian baklava and Qatayef.



Pakistani Ambassador Ehsan Rashid (right) speaks with Reporter Khadr Mansour

DURING the month of Ramadan, the women of Pakistan spend their days preparing for Al-Fitr feast. New clothes are made or bought, and houses are given a thorough cleaning. Brides-to-be give the last touches to their embroidery work, which is part of their dowry, in preparation for the marriage ceremonies that will take place during the feast.

The Pakistanis consider the feast to be the best time for such ceremonies.

On the eve of the feast, markets are open all night long, packed with shoppers. Beauty salons are crowded and satisfied customers return home with beautiful patterns designed on their palms in henna.

The day of the feast turns the streets into a festival scene, crowded with people wearing their new holiday clothes and greeting their acquaintances with broad smiles. Women proudly walk about in their colourful traditional dress, the shalwar and alkanipa, with golden-edged headscarves and many beautifully coloured glass bangles on their wrists.



Begum Nayer displays Pakistani needlework during the recent women's bazaar in Amman (Photo by Tjella Weir)

Education Ministry dots land with schools

By Kathy Kakish

Special to the Star

AMMAN — A \$300 million national school building project being carried out by the Education Ministry with World Bank help is going full steam. The educational development programme, divided into six projects, is already fulfilling its aim of providing Jordan with more technical workers and better teaching facilities at pre-university levels.

Two of the six projects have already been completed. The ones still in the pipeline include expanding existing schools and community colleges, constructing new schools for vocational and academic education and establishing further community colleges throughout the country.

Abdullah Hindawi, the Education Planning and Research Director, told The Star that Jordan is in need of great numbers of skilled technical workers. The need for suitable schools, with the necessary workshops and machinery has become urgent, and many institutions for teacher-training were converted into community colleges for the purpose of providing vocational training for young men and women.

Secondary education in remote rural areas of the country is quite difficult for several reasons, including the small number of students in some areas, which is sometimes as low as 40. This makes the possibility of opening a school quite slim. Students then have to go to schools in nearby cities or towns, which creates the problem of transportation expenses. This, in turn, forces quite a few students to drop out of school.

Even if families may approve of educational schools, it frequently happens that the school's output would be weak because there are not enough qualified teachers. Mr. Hindawi said that although there is a surplus of 7,000 female teachers, there are very few male teachers. Young men avoid teaching because society still looks upon this as being a female occupation, and also because it doesn't pay well enough. The ministry has imported around 1,300 Egyptian teachers, but even this did not solve the problem.

Another problem is that many of the public schools are rented. Since the buildings were actually designed to be residences, these schools fall short on providing the necessary school facilities. Although prefabricated school buildings seem to ease the burden, they can only do it for a short time.

The Education Ministry in 1971 agreed with the World Bank for loans to establish central boarding high schools for students from remote areas; to build new high schools and community colleges and expand some of those that already exist.

Barakat Farawneh, the ministry's Project Director, told The Star that the first project, which is funded by grants from the World Bank and was implemented in 1973-76, included the polytechnical school in Marka, two comprehensive schools in Amman that provide for both academic and technical education, and three teacher training colleges each in Amman, Salt and Shobak. The second project comprises the Amman Training Hotel, three comprehensive schools in Zarqa and two technical teaching colleges. All these schools are now standing and in operation.

The third project, which is still under construction at a cost of \$40 million, deals with eight schools—five



Cooking students at the Amman Training Hotel, which was built under the second project

comprehensive schools, one community college and another community college with vocational centre to be expanded.

Project coming up

Lenders were recently invited and others will be let in a few months' time for the \$50 million fourth project, which will include the expansion of four community colleges and the building of four vocational high schools.

The fifth project will cost \$87 million, funded by the World Bank, the Saudi Development Fund and the United Nations Development Programme. It is still being designed, and is expected to be ready in October. The three central schools to be built each in Amman, Irbid and Ma'an will each take 2,855 students in 78 classrooms, with 135 teaching staff. The 15 vocational schools are expected to provide excellent training for 7,000 students



Classroom with textile machinery for vocational education

with the help of 738 teaching staff.

The sixth project, which will cost \$122 million, is still under preparation. The 18 secondary schools, of which 11 are for boys, will have 870 teaching

staff and 450 classrooms for the expected 17,280 students. Thirty-two elementary schools, of which 25 are for girls, will take in 29,600 students and 985 teaching staff, with 740 classrooms.

CVDB achieves maturity in lending activities

By Hamdan Al-Haj

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) has gained the skill and experience over the past few years to suit the needs of local communities much more exactly than in the past, says CVDB Director-General Mahdi Farhan.

The greater maturity of the bank, which is the reincarnation of the old Municipal and Villages Loan Fund, can be read in the growing totals of loans it has approved and those it has paid out, and also in the proximity between its loans and the amounts the borrowers actually spend on projects, he said in an interview with The Star.

Loans sanctioned in 1979 were JD 7.08 million. In 1980 they reached JD 8.5 million, in 1981 JD 13.5 million and in 1982 JD 14.7 million. Total disbursements were JD 10.3 million in 1979, JD 11.6 million in 1980, JD 20.325 million in 1981 and JD 33.419 million in 1982.

"It is now within the capabilities of the bank to estimate the total needs of the local authorities," Dr. Farhan said, "and to allocate resources to meet these needs."

"Of course, such estimation is based on limited experience for the Bank in this field, and limited resources."

"But the Bank's estimation of these needs was not too far off the mark for 1982, he said. In that year, the variance in this estimation did not exceed one per cent."

The demand for loans by local authorities is stabilizing for the purposes of street building, schools and revenue-generating projects. Little demand is shown for water and electricity projects, as these are financed by the national authorities, he said.

The concept of financing revenue-generating projects arose when the CVDB started utilizing a \$10 million loan from the World Bank. The interest rate on that loan was 8.25 per cent. Annually, which was far above the rates CVDB charges local authorities for basic infrastructure projects.

Accordingly and in order to utilize the world bank loans and avoid burdening local authorities with crippling debt servicing through high rates of interest, CVDB decided to utilize as large a portion as possible in financing revenue-generating projects.

These projects include trade centres, shopping centres, industrial centres, truck stops, car parks, vegetable markets, etc.

CVDB sanctioned loans for revenue-generating projects totalling JD 342,000 in 1981, whereas this figure reached JD 2,012 million in 1982.

"The bank undertakes to appraise every project that is submitted to the World Bank for refinancing. This appraisal involves the financial, economic and technical aspects of the project. To perform this function effectively, the bank requires qualified personnel. Unfortunately, the bank has not been successful in recruiting qualified technical staff. We are suffering, in this regard, from the problem of scarcity of qualified



Mahdi Farhan

personnel. We share the disadvantages of a public sector institution.

"Furthermore, and because of the absence of qualified technical staff, the on-the-job training, has been suffering," Dr. Farhan complained.

Outside training, although it is available, has meant "upgrading the qualifications of the staff and accordingly increasing the demand on their services by other organizations in the private sec-

tor with whom the bank cannot compete." In other words, when the bank sends employees away to be trained, they come back to take other jobs.

All loans to villages councils are for 15 years while loans for municipalities are for 10 years. Loans for pavements in both councils and municipalities, however, run for five years. Revenue-generating project loans are usually for 10 years. However, this can be changed to suit the circumstances of the borrowing authority and the nature of the project itself.

Interest rates vary from 6-7 per cent for village councils, and from 7.5-8.5 per cent for municipalities. This depends on whether the project is a revenue-generating project.

The value of each loan should not exceed 10 per cent of the authorised capital of the bank, which stands now at JD 12 million. The exposure limit for any municipality should not exceed eight times its allocations from the central government or 10 per cent of the bank's capital, whichever is smaller.

"This stipulation is seen as a guarantee that the bank spreads its risk by not over-lending to one municipality, and at the same time, avoids burdening local authorities by lending them more than they can service from their current income."

South Korean ambassador speaks in exclusive interview

'Jordan, Korea join hands in development'

13 Sun Kim, Ambassador to Jordan of the Republic of Korea, in an exclusive interview this week spoke of the strong economic relations between the two countries, and the great potential for further growth. However, he said, there is much room for improvement in other areas as well.

By Star Staff Writer

TRADE BETWEEN Jordan and South Korea has increased quite rapidly during the last decade, says Ambassador Jai-Sung Kim. The trade volume in 1981 reached approximately JD 7.6 million, he said. "The principle items of our export to Jordan are electrical and electronic goods, steel products, vehicles, machines, textiles, and footwear," he said.

In an exclusive interview with The Star, Mr. Jai added, "Unfortunately, imports from Jordan are almost negligible, even though the Korean market is very big, free and open. This is noted by our total trade volume. In 1982, our imports reached \$2.6 billion and our exports were approximately \$2.1 billion." He attributed the imbalance to a scarcity of Jordanian products for export.

"However, some of our Korean companies, which have branch offices in Jordan, do purchase several kinds of construction materials from Jordan, and export them to neighbouring countries, namely, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, where they are involved in construction projects. The amount of such purchases is considerable."

Mr. Jai said that over the last 10 years South Korean companies had received about \$420 million worth of contracts. "Ever since our construction companies came to Jordan in 1962, they have been engaged in many Jordanian economic development projects, especially in Jordan Valley development projects and housing projects. One of our fine recent achievements is the Mukhalibeh well project which was completed in 1980. Such a project takes usually two years, but we accomplished it within five months according to Jordan's urgent demand."

However, he noted, Jordan's portion of Korean trade with the Middle East is rather small. Last year the trade value reached \$7.3 billion: exports to Korea \$3 billion and imports to Korea \$4.3 billion, which made a deficit of our balance of \$1.3 billion. This volume is mainly a product of Jordan's oil imports.

But in the construction field, South Korean companies had contracts worth \$11 billion in 1982.

Competitive contractors

The trade and construction fields are equally important in Jordanian-Korean relations, he said. "In the area of promoting those two fields, we have developed technical co-operation and joint ventures which would be very important sectors."

Referring to the success of Korean contractors in the Middle East, the ambassador attributed their high performance to several factors. "We have abundant manpower; a very large number of highly qualified engineers and highly skilled labourers. Our people are hard workers and very well disciplined, so they work all together in good harmony."

"Our technology in the construction field has been accumulated during the last two decades through our

five-year economic development plans. Another important reason is that our contractors are mainly endeavouring to get credibility and to continue working with the minimal margin. Therefore, whenever they are faced with unexpected situations, their losses are great."

"Frankly speaking, our contractors have lost an enormous amount in Jordan, but our government keeps encouraging and supporting them to continue their works in the spirit of mutual co-operation between the two countries. For example, one of our construction companies was bankrupted here in Jordan about three years ago, and left many works unfinished. At the time, our government, in order to keep our good credit and our close mutual co-operative relations with Jordan, had done its best by designating another Korean construction company to complete the pending works with the necessary financial assistance."

Such intervention is rare, however. "Our economy is based on the free market and enterprise system. All contractors do their job on their own responsibility, and our government does not interfere directly in their works. However, in order to help them to be competitive and work smoothly, it supports and backs them up in one way or another. For example, our government helps produce technicians and skilled workers by encouraging more and more vocational schools to be established; also it provides the contractors with local bank loans and some tax favours."

South Korean work in Jordan goes back to the water supply project of Amman city in 1974. Since then Korean companies have been heavily engaged in economic development projects, such as some in the Jordan Valley and housing projects. At the present, the Wadi Al Arab Dam, now under construction, is the biggest contract.

"As you know, we are now also constructing the extension of King Talal Dam, Yarmouk University infrastructure and Shmeisani Commercial Centre." The Mukhalibeh canal, Faisal College, Arab Potash township, Arab Bank in Shmeisani, Shabsough Garage, Queen Alia International Airport, Jordan Cement Factory and thermal power station all called on Korean contractors for all or some of their works.

Korean workers in Jordan are all engineers, technicians and highly skilled workers, he said. Their number varies greatly. "Last year it was over 1,600, but this year it is some 1,300. The number is thus reducing because Korean companies are employing more and more Jordanian workers and other foreign workers in Jordan."

Asked how Korea can contribute to the transfer of technology to a country such as Jordan, Mr. Jai answered that over the last 20 years, South Korea has gained much technical expertise through experience with economic growth and expanding overseas construction activities. "My government is ready and willing to share our technical experience with Jordan."

"In the field of technical co-operation, there are already dozens of Jordanian people who have completed the short-term technical training courses in Korea. This year, we set up and are carrying out the plan of technical co-operation programmes envisaging invitation of 663 technical trainees from 78 countries and dispatch of 29 experts to 19 countries. Some Jordanian trainees will be included in these programmes."



A job well done: King Hussein presents an award to a Korean engineer at the opening ceremony of the Mukhalibeh-Jordan Valley canal

"We are going to take further steps to promote this technical co-operation. As one of these steps, my government will arrange to contribute to the establishment of the vocational training centre planned by the government of Jordan."

Asked about Korea's remarkable domestic economic growth, Mr. Jai said, "Korea's rapid growth has resulted from the efforts of the Korean people and government working to expel poverty from the country."

"Korean economic development did not really begin until the early 1960s. The division of the country, the war started by North Korea, the continuous North Korean hostile provocation and the reconstruction precluded any substantial progress. This changed rapidly in 1960s."

Exceptional growth rate

During the last 20 years, from 1962 to 1982, the Korean economy maintained an 8.8 per cent annual average growth rate, more than double that of the world's major economies, he said. That achievement was founded on rapid industrialisation and export growth. The yearly average growth rate of the mining and manufacturing industries amounted to 16 per cent, and commodity exports grew by nearly 38 per cent per year.

In 1982, the portion of economic activity accounted for by secondary industry increased to 30.7 per cent from 16.2 per cent in 1962. The proportion of primary industry decreased sharply to 16.9 per cent in 1981 from 36.6 per cent in 1962. "Thus the national industrial structure made great strides by its high economic growth rate." During this period, the share of the services sector stood at approximately 45 to 50 per cent, with little fluctuation.

The leading edge of this transformation has been the growth in exports, particularly manufactured goods. By 1982, commodity exports had risen to \$23 billion, realizing a growth of rate of 37.4 per cent per annum. The predominant type of manufactured exports also changed dramatically, from light industrial products such as textiles to sophisticated, skill-intensive products, including transport equipment and ships, industrial machinery, precision instruments, metal products and chemicals.

In a final remark, Mr. Jai said, "Jordan and Korea have been maintaining an excellent relationship since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1962. Especially during the last decade, both countries have strengthened their close and friendly ties in all fields, sharing common knowledge and prosperity."

This friendly relationship has been further strengthened by frequent exchanges of visits by high-ranking governmental officials and many leading people in every walk of life.

"Both countries, as developing nations, are pursuing peace and prosperity as a common goal. Our two countries are committed to a system of government based on the principles of freedom, democracy and justice. In the pursuit of the well-being of our people, we are faced with challenges to our security."

"We support the Arab peaceful efforts aimed at the solution of the Middle East question, and admire the courageous stands and leading role of His Majesty King Hussein in securing just and lasting peace in the Middle East."



Ambassador Jai-sung Kim



Award to a Korean engineer at the royal opening of the Queen Alia International Airport



Equipment set for the explosion which opened the Wadi Arab diversion canal, built by a Korean firm

Imposing a new social order

By Chinwelzu

There once appeared a cartoon in the magazine Vanity Fair, showing John D Rockefeller and Joseph Stalin shaking hands and beaming on an industrial city, like rival artists admiring some fine achievement. But what art could the prince of the robber barons and the commander of the commissars — archetypes of capitalist man and socialist man — have in common?

The US and Russian industrial revolutions — which built them into the two superpowers of the 20th century — were led by robber barons and commissars respectively. Each group accomplished essentially the same historic task of changing a third-rate, semi-agrarian society into an industrial superpower within a lifetime.

To do that, robber barons and commissars alike created a national culture of industrial productivity, with appropriate social values and economic discipline. This required them to eliminate, by every means, socio-cultural attitudes and modes of organisation which would have prevented the maturation of their fledgling industrial culture. It also required them to cultivate other attitudes and organisational modes conducive to the new type of culture and society.

Shared aspects

The processes and their results, whether capitalist or socialist, share some fundamental characteristics:

— An acceptance of the nation-state as the paramount focus of the loyalties of citizens, with all other loyalties subordinated;

— An ideological commitment to the desirability of national wealth and power, with a further commitment to their increase;

— An ethos in which scarcity is treated as an inspiration to creativity and productivity, and not as an excuse for fatalistic sloth, prayer, idle hope and national beggary;

— Vigorous pursuit of productivity under the pressure of profit maximisation in the US case, and of Stakhanovite production targets in the Soviet Union;

— A high value on efficiency, which is harnessed to productivity through the cultivation of a work and performance ethic;

— A constant nurturing of the habit of saving and productive investment, together with the elimination of customs and social expectations which hinder it;

— The cultivation of a rationalist world outlook and a problem-solving approach to life;

— The cultivation of a rationalist world outlook and problem-solving approach to life;

— An industrial mode of organising production and distribution, with appropriate family and social structures to support and benefit from industrial organisations;

— A system of effective state institutions to provide guidance, support, and arbitration services to economic organisations.

By endowing their pre-industrial cultures with these requisites, these countries were able to transform resources — their own or Third World imports — into the industrial goods and services upon which their power and prosperity would depend.

But since "there is no free lunch", the US and the Soviet Union paid high prices for their achievement. In each country, fashioning an industrial culture required the mobilisation and re-socialising of millions of people. In the US, individuals were motivated by a mixture of fear of hunger and destitution, hope of personal wealth, and the social and industrial discipline enforced through public opinion, education, and the private police of the industrialists, and by the forces of the state.

In the USSR, individuals were motivated by a combination of ideological and patriotic fervour, material incentives, and political terror organised by the state.

In the second half of the 19th century, when the industrial transformation of the US took place, it suffered a brutal civil war, followed by a period of social strife which pitted the industrialising capitalists against any faction of society which opposed them.

The slaying agrarian southern states were crushed by military might. Then the emerging robber barons, with the complicity



Tunisian phosphate plant: Production must take priority over consumption

of politicians, looted the land and the state's coffers. The Progressive Movement — a small-town and rural agitation in defence of petit bourgeois values and ideals, and against the big business and big city interests of the robber barons — was politically defeated. Similarly, all resistance by labour groups was ruthlessly and often bloodily put down.

In the first half of the 20th century, when the industrial transformation of the Soviet Union took place, the old feudal order was first defeated by revolution and civil war. Then followed a period of social strife between Stalin's Communist Party and political opponents and economic dissidents from its draconian programme of forced-march industrialisation.

The small capitalists and richer farmers (kulaks) were crushed; then the small peasants who resisted the collectivisation of agriculture; then, too, objectors in the Communist Party itself to the Stalinist road to an industrial socialist society.

These civil wars, economic conflicts and political upheavals were the hard schools in which new values, outlooks and disciplines were developed and instilled into millions of people. They were the crucibles in which the new industrial cultures and societies were forged. Whenever the costs are reckoned, it becomes clear that the fruits of industrial development did not come cheaply. In particular, industrial society was not realised without sacrificing aspects of the pre-industrial culture which many held dear. Furthermore, it required an indomitable will to development from the leaders of the transformation. The capitalist robber barons were motivated by avarice and by the American national power dream of manifest destiny; the communist commissars were motivated by fear of destruction by a hostile, capitalist West, and by dreams of a socialist paradise on earth.

Two types of ambiguity

The conventional term economic development is an ambiguous misnomer for two quite dissimilar processes: the development of cargo cult consumerism, and the development of national industrial culture. Neither process is, strictly speaking, economic.

One consists of developing cargo cult consumerism under the pretence or illusion of developing a national industrial culture. No matter how big a turkey grows, it cannot give birth to an elephant. A country's devotion to cargo cult consumerism tends to inhibit precisely those factors which could create the productive centres for a national industrial culture.

The development of a national industrial culture contrasts profoundly with cargo cult maldevelopment in objectives, priorities and approaches, as well as in the type of leadership they require. In developing countries (those which are genuinely developing a national industrial culture), productivity holds pre-eminence over consumption; the accumulation of capital for local productive investment is a national habit; and the development of consumerism is discouraged, or even suppressed, until

after an industrial productive capacity has been properly installed. Even when such countries have finally given way to consumerism, they still make sure that they produce most of what they consume, and that imports of finished goods stay marginal to their economy.

By contrast, in maldeveloping countries, most of what is consumed is imported. In fact, cargo cult maldevelopment is characterised by the development of consumerism without the prior development of the industrial culture which could produce consumer goods. By putting the cart of consumerism before the horse of productivity, it becomes antagonistic to the accumulation of capital, whether by private or state organisations, for local productive investment: Which is why, in both its capitalist and socialist versions, cargo cult maldevelopment has failed, and will continue to fail, to develop industrial culture and society.

Happy Ignorance

Examples from countries where it was accomplished show that development proceeds from a self-reliant understanding of the nation's history and circumstances, and the leadership interprets for local practice whatever general economic theory or political ideology it chooses to be guided by. Maldevelopment proceeds from a happy ignorance or misunderstanding of the nation's history and condition. And the leadership often dragoons the nation into taking whatever economic theory or political ideology it subscribes to, instead of adapting these to serve the nation.

Development requires a leadership cadre or class which is clearly dedicated to the transformation of its society, which is willing and has the confidence, to face the challenges of that social adventure, and which is undaunted by the price that must be paid. In contrast, leaders of maldevelopment usually either mistake it for development, or are unwilling to face the challenges and risks of development, or are scared off by the price it exacts. They demand the fruits of development but insist on avoiding its costs in social and personal discipline, deferred consumption, investment, talent, effort, and the dislocation or abandonment of some old ways and cherished values. It is as if, as the saying goes, they want to go to paradise but do not want to die.

Another contrast between the two types of leadership is in their attitudes to their predecessors in development. In their days as developing nations, the US, USSR and Japan regarded their predecessors as models to be surpassed at their own game. Third World maldevelopers, however, see the advanced industrial countries not as pacesetters whose challenge must be met, but as fairy godfathers from whom cargoes of industrial products are to be begged or demanded, godfathers who are to be damned as demons should they fail to hand over the goods.

Chinwelzu completes the discussion of development and maldevelopment in next week's *Star*. (South/Third World Media)

Andropov puts emphasis on discipline

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW — As East and West exchange propaganda salvos about arms control earlier this year, Yuri Andropov made an important correction to his handling of the economy.

The timing was coincidental but Mr Andropov went out of his way to underline the difference between his rapid-fire diplomacy and Soviet economic problems. In a speech to Moscow factory workers published on Tuesday, he said the "isn't hard to understand that... the better things in our economy the stronger our international position will be."

He made the same point in his first speech as Soviet Party leader last November. Then he reminded the Central Committee that Lenin had pointed out that Russia would influence the world revolutionary process "chiefly by economic achievement."

To strike this theme in two out of his early public policy statements is a significant move. The Soviet establishment and the world know where he believes this country's real priorities lie. The visit to the Moscow machine tool plant which he made his remarks was one of the uniquely Soviet occasions in which every word and word acquire ikon-like significance.

Speeches of Western leaders wither rapidly in the public memory but here they become useful study and are reprinted in a hundred handbooks for the guidance of the apparatus's junior and non-commissioned officers.

In his November speech, Mr Andropov was known that he was worried about the economy. He spoke bluntly of its wastefulness and disorder and of the failure of several key sectors like farming and transport. He said he had "ready recipes" to offer.

In the succeeding weeks, however, it began to seem as though the leadership did have one recipe — discipline. A campaign against drunkenness took on all the force of a Russian storm. Newspapers were swamped with angry letters from people who, as a columnist commented, seemed to see all evil standing before them before their "on shaky legs" and blinding "fuddled eyes."

A Russian remarked that Mr Andropov came to power with pretensions of being both strong and intellectual leader, was showing signs of the first quality but decidedly less of the second. His factory performance restored the respect for his manner — an apparently quite unimportant tour of the factory — and his speech conveyed the message that discipline, though essential, had to be understood in broadest sense.

It was, he said, only the first link in a "heavy chain." Television news a couple of days later illustrated what he meant.

It showed interviews with workers arriving late at their factory because they had had to wait a long time for a bus. The city's transport service, the programme said, were poorly run but, one may be sure, was only the start of a "long and heavy chain" of cause and effect.

Very likely the buses lacked spare parts because the factories that should have supplied them were themselves hit by irregular deliveries of raw materials. Indiscipline, in other words, can be only a symptom of an economic malady that has become increasingly complex and intractable.

A factory manager recently said that it made no sense to keep his workers at work all day when unreliable supplies meant there was real work to be done only at irregular intervals. Now he knows he can know the leadership appreciates his problem.

By moving the public debate away from a narrow understanding of discipline, Mr Andropov has opened the way to an officially guided public debate on necessary changes in the Soviet system. Hints that have been dropped so far, and which are widely believed to reflect Mr Andropov's own interests, have largely been about attitudes of people. The time has come, it is being written, for younger and better qualified men to be promoted.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

Stability continues

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

FOR THE second week in a row, handling volume at the market cautiously receded. There were no big deals during the week, causing a drop in the weekly average. The record figure went down slightly with hesitation percentage not exceeding 0.5 per cent. The market is in a stage of stability that heralds intense activity and an increase in prices that will follow the wave of recession which prevailed over the first half of this year.

This week 435,000 shares were handled, at a market value of over JD 1.35 million divided among 1,000 contracts; a slight increase of 0.8 per cent compared to last week. Average daily handling came to JD 272,000, with a deviation of 16.6 per cent or 3.3 per cent of total market handling, indicating a trend towards price stability.

Banks

The banks sector occupied 64.7 per cent of the market activity, an increase of 5.7 points compared to last week. Within this sector five out of 17 banks occupied 78 per cent of the business, or 50.4 per cent of total. The Bank of Jordan had 18.5 per cent of the sector or 12 per cent of the total, Jordan National Bank accounted for 12.3/8 per cent, Islamic Finance House 8/5 per cent, and Jordan Securities Corporation 6/7/4.3 per cent.

Industry

Industrials accounted for 17.3 per cent of total handling; an increase of 4.2 points. Five out of 31 companies occupied 56.4 per cent of the sector or 10 per cent of the market total, led by Jordan Petroleum Refineries with 17.6 per cent of the sector or 3.1 per cent of the total. National Steel Industry had 10.9 per cent and 2 per cent respectively; followed by Intermediate Petrochemicals with 10.5/1.8 per cent and Jordan Cement Factories with 9/7/1.4 per cent.

Services

The services sector occupied 6.2 per cent of total handling, down 17.4 points. Two out of eight companies occupied 68 per cent of the sector or 4.2 per cent of total. The Arab Company for International Investment and Trade had 45.1 per cent of the sector or 2.8 per cent of total and National General Investments Company 22.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively.

Insurance

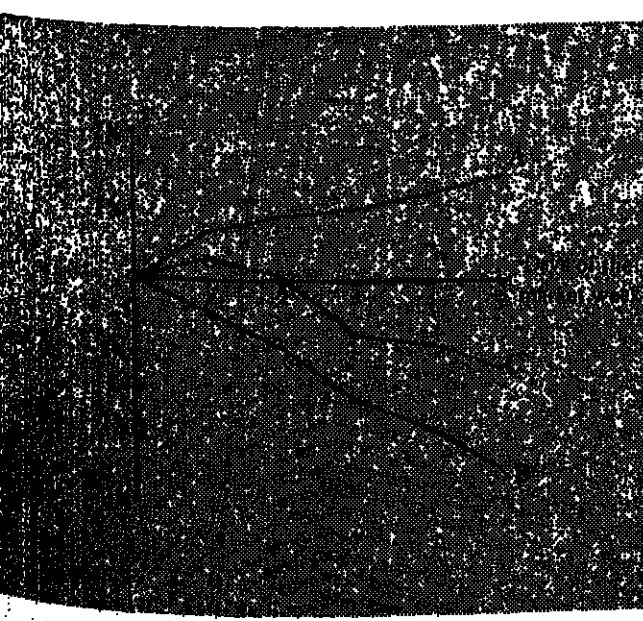
Insurance companies had only 4.4 per cent of the market handling, a slight decrease of 0.2 points compared to last week. In this sector two out of 11 companies occupied 75.3 per cent of the sector or 3.3 per cent of total. Jordan Insurance had 55.2/2.4 per cent and General Insurance 20/10.9 per cent.

The stocks of 67 companies were handled during this week. Price declines outnumbered advances 37 to 18. Significant price rises included: Arab Aluminium Industry closing at JD 0.700 up from JD 0.680 and Arab International Hotels Company at JD 0.760 up from JD 0.740.

Among declining stocks, the Middle East Hotel closed at JD 0.600 down from JD 0.650; International Chemical Industries at JD 1.530 down from JD 1.630; National Shipping Lines at JD 1.620 down from JD 1.730; Jordan Worst Mills at JD 3.300 down from JD 3.490, and Petra Insurance at JD 1.800 down from JD 1.880.

Twelve companies held steady. The record figure was down 1.1 points, with hesitation at 0.5 per cent. In the over-the-counter market more than 228,000 shares were handled at a market value of about JD 182,000.

The weekly record



A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

Arab banks: The coming crunch

Part II:

Eggs in one basket

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

IN HIS marketing drive to introduce the new monthly Arab Banking and Finance, Jonathan Wallace, publisher of the Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) in London, found a beautiful catchphrase: "No major international bank can ignore Middle East finance."

But in fact, the swing over the 1970s and early 80s was so considerable for the Arab banks that it is virtually impossible today for any government, public institution or senior corporation to bypass what has become to be known as petrodollar money.

For each dollar out of two borrowed from banks on the international market place, there is one Arab bank involved. That means that Middle East bankers were associated last year with some \$42 billion worth of syndicated loans put together on the Euromarket, together with banks from all over the world. In loan packages of \$50 or \$100 million, an Arab bank may have injected \$1, \$5 or \$10 million instead of the whole amount (which is rarely the case, aside from club deals where only Arab banks are involved). Nonetheless, it is an outstanding measure of the Middle East's worldwide involvement.

The mechanics

A better way to value the placing power of Arab bankers however is to see who arranges a syndication loan. The Euromarket is a game whereby several institutions pool their funds together in a single loan in order to diversify their exposure to different currencies, minimize their risks towards borrowers and thus, reduce the impact of sudden negative exchange rate fluctuations or payment defaults. For an average loan of \$50 or \$100 million 10 - 20 banks will enter into a syndicate under one, two or as many as five lead-managing banks which are responsible for the book-keeping of disbursements and repayments, for keeping track of the borrower's solvency and future cash needs.

Under such syndicates, it is up to the lead-managing banks — which usually assume the greatest share(s) of the loan — to invite x and y banks to participate and share in the commission fees and interest income.

Last year, one Eurobank credit out of eight was lead-managed by the Arab banks. On a total of \$84.2 billion worth of syndicated loans, Middle East bankers not only shared in the pool of funds to be lent but actually arranged the packages for a total of \$10.3 billion, or two-and-a-half times more than in 1978 or 1979. In 1977, for instance, only one out of 40 Eurobank credits was lead managed by a Middle East bank.

Hidden flaws

Yet, despite this increasing scale of international operations, there are hidden flaws.

First, although Arab money was earmarked as petrodollars, no more than half really came from oil exporting states' assets or from the area as such. A heavy chunk had to be borrowed from other banks — often western non-oil based banks — to meet current loan commitments and build up portfolios. This is true in the case of the Arab Banking Corporation.

poration which is in the forefront of Arab lead managers, or even the London-based Saudi International Bank, in which the Saudi Monetary Agency has a 50 per cent stake.

In short, many of the 60-odd Arab banks active in the international theatre had to borrow their funds at expensive rates in order to keep lending, instead of enjoying low-cost funds from the area which could be redeployed at higher rates with a hefty profit spread. A case in point is that of the Arab Banking Corp.'s performance last year. While its assets zoomed by 65 per cent to a record \$7.8 billion, its net profits rose by only 23 per cent to \$115 million.

That is enough to explain Andreas Prindl's comments on the game of "adding zeros" to the balance sheets. Back with Morgan Guaranty Trust in New York, Prindl was highly critical of some banks' strategy of "lending" for the mere sake of building portfolios. And he is not the only one to be so critical.

Karim Helal of Arab Asian Bank, a Bahrain-based institution with nearly \$600 million in assets, defines such operations as "telex banking" whereby a lead-manager sets a Eurodeal and invites bank participations through the wire.

The exposure

The result leads to the second flaw. Eager to spread their cash butter as fast as possible, several Arab banks may have shut their eyes too often in undervaluing their exposure to country risks. Under conservative estimates, at least two-thirds of Eurodollar credits extended last year by Arab banks went to the Middle East, mainly the Gulf area, Latin America (where so many countries are in technical default) and eastern Europe (where the rescheduling crisis is still lingering, although moving out of its worst storm).

A more thorough account could probably push the Middle East exposure from 40 per cent well over the 50 per cent mark, thus putting the overall figure close to 75 per cent for the three areas.

Mexico alone serves as a good illustration. Arab Banking Corporation and Gulf International Bank, which together account for a quarter of Arab banks, lead-managed syndications over 1981-82, are exposed for up to \$650 million.

What concerns many bankers is that the growing Gulf momentum of restricting bank activities to local institutions with the rising trend of funding projects through loans instead of with equity will only widen further such exposure in the years ahead. And that could seriously impair the credibility for many institutions on the international marketplace.

Arab banks need to move swiftly into branches abroad, pursue more aggressive, sound and expanding corporate clients and diversify into the Eurobond money game where only a trickle (such as Arab Banking Corp., Saudi International Bank, the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Co., the Kuwait Investment Co., Gulf International Bank, the National Bank of Abu Dhabi and the Al-Mal Group) have so far been involved.

Yet, such steps take a long time to make, far more than it takes to go into Eurocredit deals.

IN BRIEF

● AMMAN — A royal decree has been issued ratifying the new customs law, which will come into effect three months after its publication in the official gazette. The new law raises the exemption on personal gifts from JD 7 to JD 50, in addition to exempting domestic furniture brought in by expatriates, and contains other new provisions on the licensing of customs clearing offices.

● AMMAN — Ad-Dustour daily reported that taxi cab number plates owned by individuals will be valid until 1987, when the plates' ownership will revert to the government. After that, taxi registration plate numbers will be rented for an annual fee of JD 200.

● AMMAN — The director of the Amman slaughterhouse said that local chicken consumption during the first four months of this year came to 82,810, which is equal to quantities consumed during the same period of 1982 and of 1981. He said that 88,318 head of livestock have been slaughtered during the first quarter of this year and 47,000 poultry. In the year 1982, 55,741 head of livestock and 533,633 birds were recorded; and in 1981, 83,000 head and 50,000 poultry. A new slaughterhouse is in planning, with a capacity five times that of the existing one. The central vegetable market will also be transferred from the Wihdat area to a new site on the Amman ring road, it has been reported.

● AMMAN — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) plans to render special attention to problems caused by soil phosphate dust. Ad-Dustour reported. The dust is a source of customers' complaints and is a hazard to Aqaba's environment, it quoted JPMC sources as saying. Jordanian phosphates contain 4-12 per cent of fine dust, which is an economic problem for the company. JPMC will conduct an integrated study of the soil phosphates and means of disposing of it. Ad-Dustour added that the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company will share in the study, planning to use the fine dust in fertiliser manufacture.

MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

Saudi Arabia seeks to reunite PLO

TAIF — Saudi Arabia on Tuesday vowed to pursue efforts aimed at sparing Arab blood and safeguarding Palestinian gains, expressing dismay over the current rift and violence within the Palestine Liberation Organization. The official Saudi Press Agency reported that King Fahd chaired a Cabinet meeting and discussed the developments within Fatah. A statement issued after the meeting said the Kingdom was deeply sorry over what is happening within the PLO.

Habib returns to the Middle East

TEL AVIV — Special US envoy Philip Habib arrived Sunday from Rome for continued talks with Israeli leaders on American efforts to convince Syria to withdraw its troop from Lebanon, Israeli radio reported. He was accompanied by Deputy Secretary of State Richard Fairbanks and special ambassador Morris Draper. Meanwhile the Israeli Cabinet was reported to have postponed a decision on the idea of pulling its forces back to the Chouf mountain area to the Awall river north of Sidon, until after Begin's visit to the US next month.

Strikers jailed in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD — Nearly one-third of the staff of a hotel in Peshawar is in jail after staging a protest strike for shorter working hours, hotel management sources said Sunday. Police were called in to disperse the strikers who gathered in front of the hotel lobby, but no violence was reported. They are to be charged under martial law regulations that prohibit demonstrations of any kind and public gatherings of five or more people, authorities said. The first court hearing is set for 5 July.

Stranded students sent home

CAIRO — Some three thousand Sudanese students, among thousands stranded in Egypt after a fire destroyed a Nile river steamer, are being transported to Khartoum by train and plane, a Sudanese embassy spokesman said Tuesday. Between 200 and 300 Sudanese students demonstrated peacefully outside the Sudanese embassy here last week, demanding immediate transportation home.

The Haya Arts Centre announces its Summer Session of Dance Classes for Children and Adults

for Children: Ballet, modern Dance for Teenagers
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Classes begin July 17 and continue for 8 weeks. All levels of instruction available

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Morocco: Poll-rigging threatens government

By Godfrey Morrison
RABAT — Widespread anger about allegedly rigged local elections has sent Morocco's political temperature soaring. Even the continued cohesion of the coalition government which King Hassan appointed in November 1981 is threatened.

The sudden political heatwave could hardly have come at a more auspicious moment - just three months before the first general parliamentary elections since 1977 and at a time when it is becoming increasingly likely that some fairly unpleasant medicine will have to be administered to the flagging economy.

The political difficulties began a week ago when the official results of nationwide local elections were announced, showing a massive win for candidates from centre-right, pro-government parties.

There was little surprise when the left-wing opposition, the Communist Parti du Progres et du Socialisme (PPS) and the socialist Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires (USFP), denounced the elections as a 'masquerade' and an enormous national scandal.

But when the nationalist Istiqlal Party, led by Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta and a member of the government coalition in Parliament, described the conduct of the

poll as 'a serious attack on the credibility of the democratic process,' it was clear that things were taking a more serious turn.

Now, not only has there been criticism from the largest political party in Parliament, the Rassemblement National des Independants (RNI), known as 'His Majesty's loyal Opposition' - led by former Prime Minister Ahmed Osman, the king's brother-in-law-but also from the Union Constitutionnelle (UC).

That the UC should join the chorus of criticism is surprising. It was founded less than three months ago, was the most successful of all the political parties in the local elections, and is led by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, formerly a non-party man.

This widespread and unprecedented public criticism of the administration brought non-party Interior Minister Dries Basri to a specially summoned meeting of Parliament, where he said the authorities had made every effort to conduct the poll fairly, but that the huge size of electoral exercise left open the possibility of 'irregularity and error.' He advised aggrieved candidates to go to court.

The controversy comes at a time when Morocco faces serious economic problems, with soaring oil bills during a decade which has seen a steady decline



King Hassan

in the price of phosphates, the food export.

Last year a tired of foreign currency was eaten up servicing foreign debt. The economy has been further weakened by persistent drought.

One of the main drains has been the seven-year desert war against the Polisario forces for control of the Western Sahara. Here, the outlook is brighter because of the rapprochement with Algeria, Polisario's main supporter, which followed King Hassan's meeting with President Chadli Benjedid in February.

Egypt buys Romanian tanks

By Charles Richards
CAIRO — Egypt, the United States' main ally in the Arab world, is once more turning to the Eastern bloc for arms. Over 20 Romanian M-77 tanks, an upgraded version of the Soviet T-55, have been delivered, the first of up to 200 that Western diplomats believe Egypt is getting.

The move reflects President Mubarak's increasing desire to pursue a more independent foreign policy, particularly within the Non-Aligned Movement, and to balance the special relationship with the United States with more friendly ties with the Eastern bloc.

Reasons
There are sound military reasons for acquiring the M-77. The M-60 main battle tank that the United States is supplying to Egypt has three drawbacks for Egypt: price, delivery and sophistication.

Each M-60, with spares, costs over a million dollars. Of the 639 ordered, 311 have been delivered so far but none this year. This is in part due to production difficulties in the US, although American experts say deliveries are as fast as Egypt can absorb them.

With most tank crews and technicians trained on the simpler Soviet tanks, there is an argument for Egypt to continue buying less sophisticated tanks at least until its army has gained



Hosni Mubarak: A move towards the East
the experience and skills to handle the M-60.

When first sighted in Egypt, the M-77 was mistaken for a modern Soviet T-72, arousing concern that Egypt was once more turning to the Soviet Union for arms.

Memories of the Soviet arms embargo on Egypt in the Seventies, when the Soviet Union was Egypt's sole supplier, have led Egypt to diversify the sources of its arms supplies. As well as the United States, Britain, France, Canada and Italy all sell weapons to Egypt.

Of the socialist countries, Egypt has good relations with China and North Korea, which have both provided spare parts for Soviet equipment. The M-77 tanks from Romania are, however, believed to represent the first arms deal with a Warsaw Pact country since Egypt abrogated its Treaty of Friendship with Soviet Union in 1974 and President Sadat's announcement the following year of postponement of the repayment of the Soviet military debt, estimated at between \$5 and \$11 billion.

Romania is the one Warsaw Pact country with which Egypt has close ties. President Mubarak stopped in Bucharest on his latest trip to Europe about a fortnight ago. Last month the Egyptian Chief of Staff, General Abderrab an-Nabi Hafez, spent five days in Romania to discuss military co-operation.

Although American officials play down the significance of the arms purchase from Romania, saying Egypt is free to shop around as it pleases, Congress, which is considering the administration's request for a further \$1.3 billion in military aid for Egypt, may be harder to persuade.

After all, it was Moscow's decision to buy Soviet arms from Czechoslovakia in 1955 that led to the withdrawal of Western participation in the building of the Aswan high dam. (UPI)

Search for Napoleon's fleet begins, guns and cooking utensils recovered

CAIRO — QNA — The search for the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte's naval fleet sunk by Admiral Nelson in 1798 in the Bay of Qalqub near Alexandria has begun.

Divers have recovered some of the cargo of the ships. These include guns and pieces of

army utensils, Egyptian and French marines including some archaeologists are engaged in the operation.

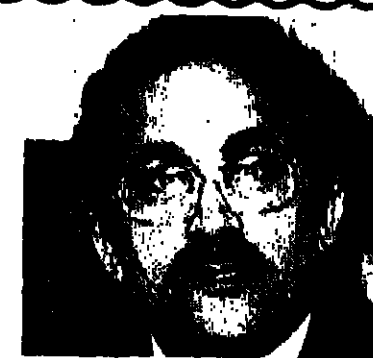
Prince Napoleon, a grandson of Napoleon's brother, is taking part in the search. The most important of the ships being looked for is the Orient, which was said

to be carrying the salaries of the French troops in gold at the time of the attack.

Under an agreement signed between Egypt and France in 1955, all gold found in the search would be given to Egypt while other items would be shared equally.

Washington notebook

By Abdul Salam Massarueh



Jerusalem is not the capital of Israel-mayor

The mayor of Washington Marion Barry has said he does not recognise Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Barry made the remark at a dinner organised in Washington hosted by the Jewish National Fund at which he was given the Fund's 'Tree of Life' award.

The remark sparked off a series of sharp criticisms from the Jewish Community. The President of the Jewish Community school, Michael Berenbaum fired at the US government by saying "Barry does not make US policy foreign and it's a mistake to expect him to."

The Jewish weekly newspaper criticised the remark in an editorial. The paper said "while confusion flows from American policy, the mayor added to it by his peculiar formulation. Israel's claim to Jerusalem as its capital is international power politics which is a game that need not be played in the City Hall building."

Israel violated rules of war in Lebanon, says professor

Editor's note: Professor Richard Arens the elder brother of the Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens has undertaken the issue of defending the rights of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners being held in the Ansar Camp in Southern Lebanon. He also took part in the activities organised by the Arab-American community in Washington to mark the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In the following interview with the Star Washington correspondent Abdulsalam Massarueh, Professor Arens talks about his fears of the outcome of Israel's behaviour in the Middle East.

Question: Understand that you will be going to Lebanon with members of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee to discuss the issue of the prisoners in Ansar Camp. What exactly will you be doing during the visit?

Answer: I do plan to join the delegation which is now being organized by the AACD, and my prime interest is the welfare of the Palestinians and Lebanese prisoners, being held by the Israelis. I hope to seek the release of all, or at least some of the prisoners now being held by the Israelis. Ideally I hope to see world opinion focused on the plight of 100-150,000 Palestinians and Lebanese being held by Israel without any legal justification.

Q: As a brother of Israeli defence minister, what are your thoughts about Israel's war in Lebanon and its campaign against the Palestinian people and their institutions?

A: I believe that Israel is clearly guilty of an aggressive war, under the longstanding principles. It waged that

war in violation of the rules of war, which put restrictions on the employment of violence, particularly violence which is directed against civilians. Israeli manipulations culminated in the massacre of almost one thousand civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, and it constitutes an indelible black page in Israeli history.

Q: What can you say about the Ansar prisoners and their conditions?

A: I am aware that there have been torture and maltreatment. There has been denial of access to counsel and independent medical personnel, as well as friends and families, as far as the prisoners are concerned. Now what can we do that Bruno Kreisky has not already done. We can merely try to persist in what he tried to do. Under a law enacted in 1975 it is illegal for United States government to give aid to any country that engages in flagrant violations of human rights. It is very clear to me that if the Israelis do not permit open inspections of the prison camps they have established, or release the prisoners as is called for by elementary justice, the United States must, under existing law, suspend aid to Israel.

Q: Do you believe that the United States abides by this agreement?

A: I regret to say that I do not believe the United States is in compliance of the law of 1975, which makes it illegal to give aid to a country which is engaged in human rights violations. However I do believe that there can be awakening in the ranks of Congress, where American people can express themselves about the subject, with the vigour which the situation calls for. This is not only a matter of complicity with Israeli crimes against humanity, this is also something that involves the



Professor Richard Arens: Israel is guilty of an aggressive war

most shameful neglect of American economic interests. Here we are giving billions upon billions of dollars to Israel, almost all of which is in arms grants, while needy American school children have been denied hot school lunches, in the interest of balancing the budget.

Q: As a human rights activist in this country, what are your plans and strategy to bring in the open these cases of violations and rally support for your ideas and position?

A: I will speak out against the violations of the human rights, wherever they may be taking place. I believe that the violations of human rights in the Middle East has a double importance, the first dimension, of course, is that human rights violations are evil in themselves, but the second and more important dimension is that these human rights violations tend to trigger a

Magazine dedicates issue to Oman

The May-June issue of the 'Aranico World' magazine was devoted to an extensive coverage of Oman. The special feature covered the history of the land,

its people and culture. The recent visit of the Sultan of Oman to the US was also given a wide coverage by the magazine.

Arab-American youth tour Middle East

The second annual Middle East tour by members of the Association of Arab-American University graduates will begin on 15 July.

The trip will cover Jordan, the West Bank, Syria and Egypt.

Its purpose is to provide an opportunity for American youth of Arab ancestry to gain first hand knowledge of Arab culture.

This will enable them to put that knowledge into action within their respective communities in the United States.

The Association has also embarked on a campaign to raise money to assist in the reconstruction of the Palestinian Research Centre in Beirut which was destroyed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

likely to leave the survivors envying the dead.

Q: Why do you think the US government is still "hanging on" to Israel?

A: The measures are complex. The power of the Israelis and their lobby, and I do not underestimate it, is one factor. Also there are other factors: there are irresponsible elements in the American military industrial complex, which view with favour the testing of weapons for which Israel has provided so much opportunity against the Soviet Union. But these people are playing with fire against the world and its peace. The danger of nuclear war has never been greater than it is now, and there is no area which war can break out more easily than in the Middle East.

Q: Do you think that the presence of people like your brother, Moshe Arens, and other Israeli leaders like Begin, Sharon and Shamir, will bring about the destruction of the hopes of the Jewish people to live in peace in the world?

A: Yes, I think that there is a very serious danger. This is exactly what might happen. Henry Schwartz, who writes for the 'Nation' observed that "The Israeli policies of recent years have been the worst disaster to come upon the Jewish people since the destruction of the second temple." I tend to agree with him.

Q: How do you see the future of the Palestinians with the presence of so many negative factors in the international arena?

A: The Palestinians are entitled to their homeland and their state on the West Bank of the Jordan. This, of course, presupposes the return of Israel to the boundaries which existed prior to the war of 1967.

Reversing brain drain in Lebanon

A consortium of Lebanese companies looking to reverse the brain drain in Lebanon has set up a centre in Washington known as the Middle East Talent Clearing House (MATCH). Amidest, a private non-profit organisation also based in Washington and which seeks to further economic development in the Middle East and North Africa is managing the centre.

The main task of MATCH is to design a matching system which would facilitate the exchange of information between employers in Lebanon and their compatriots in the United States who are interested in career opportunities in Lebanon.

According to the organizers of MATCH there are currently thousands of Lebanese living, working or studying in the US who find it difficult to get information about employment opportunities at home and thus, launch their careers in the US.

MATCH will therefore help place Lebanese students and working professionals in such fields as engineering, computers, telecommunications, business, medicine and agriculture.

By helping to bring back Lebanon's qualified men and women, MATCH hopes to make a substantial contribution towards the reconstruction of the country.

Amideast

American, Turkish officials meet

ANKARA — AP — High level US and Turkish officials met Monday to review the US plan to modernize Turkey's obsolete military equipment, Turkish sources said.

The sources said bilateral defence matters and regional developments topped the agenda for the meeting.

President Reagan increased the military aid for Turkey's 600,000 strong armed forces from \$546 million in 1981 to \$755 million this year. The US and Turkey have also signed an agreement for the building of a new airbase and modernize two others in the eastern part of Turkey.

Switzerland and the Palestine conference

By Hesh Graz

GENEVA — The forthcoming United Nations conference on Palestine has been dumped on Geneva and no one here is very happy.

It was supposed to be held in Paris in August but three weeks ago the French government — usually pleased to play host to international conferences — said a Paris conference was 'undesirable'.

The main reason was security. Paris has been the scene of too much political violence in the last few years, and the volatile French public has made capital of each episode, accusing whichever government was in power of being incapable of assuring public safety.

The preparatory committee for the Palestinian conference then chose Geneva, which cannot refuse because of the treaty between Switzerland and the UN on the status of the UN's European headquarters. The objections here are purely practical, all the Swiss officials have been bending over backwards to explain that no political judgements are involved. The problem is mostly one of timing, notices very soon and the second fortnight of August is right in the middle of the holiday season.

The Palais des Nations' own security staff of 70 is insufficient to provide tight surveillance of the 60 acres of landscaped parkland and the labyrinthine corridors.



Flashback: PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat addressing a UN-sponsored conference on Palestine in Manhattan

But outside the UN, Swiss officials responsible for security in the public and in Geneva itself are dismayed. They say they can neither assure the security nor properly house the expected 1,000 delegates and hangers-on, from lobbyists to bodyguards.

Dismay

With only 650 gendarmes and 230 uniformed inspectors, there is no way to protect all the high-level delegates, prevent possible altercations between rival factions, some of whom might not hesitate to settle their disagreements with gunfire, and still keep the ordinary peace, says Guy Fontanet, the Geneva official responsible for security.

His men, too, have plans for holidays with their families, and the fall-back on reinforcements from other cantons' police will work only for two or three days, not the 10 the conference is due to last.

There is no such thing as a Swiss national police. The only solution, which goes very much against the grain, is to ask the army for help.

Geneva has seen other big conferences, beginning with the one in 1954 that led to a temporary peace in Indo-China, but the possibilities of violence have increased, especially in conference concerned with such a volatile subject.

No one has forgotten the assassina-

tion of the PLO's Dr. Issam Sartawi at the Socialist International meeting in Portugal last April. With no chance of getting out of the conference, the Geneva authorities are now playing for time — preferably a delay until October. But members of the committee preparing the conference, and the Palestinians themselves, want it held before the UN General Assembly meets in late September. A compromise suggested by the Palestinians is 1-10 September.

Main issue

In all the battle about dates and venue, the main point has been pushed to one side: what is the conference supposed to do? No one, least of all the Palestinians, expects a solution can be found to all the problems of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in 10 days this summer.

Two positive aims might realistically be set. First, that the conference could head the rifts between Palestinian groups, essential for any serious further discussion.

Second, the conference could put the Palestine-Israeli conflict squarely in the lap of the whole UN community. In a situation where there is little hope of an acceptable solution as long as it appears to come from either super-power, that could be a big step forward.

(ONS)

Israeli POW has nervous breakdown

DAMASCUS, (AP) — An Israeli prisoner of war held by a radical Palestinian group has had a nervous breakdown and is under the care of a psychiatrist, a fellow-prisoner and Palestinian official said Sunday.

Nassim Shalem, 20, suffered the breakdown some weeks ago and his condition is now improving, but improving, according to Yoski Grove the other Israeli soldier held by the group.

The two were among eight Israelis captured by the Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon's central mountains in September. Six are being held by the PLO's largest faction, Fatah, while Shalem and Grove are held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, headed by Ahmad Jibril.

Fatch has allowed its prisoners to see reporters, but this, held by the PFLP-GC have been kept in almost total isolation with only one visit in 10 months by the International Red Cross.

Confusion over Talaq still prevails among UK lawyers

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

THE MOOD of British politics has changed radically since the General Election, which was a mere three weeks ago. Indeed, so radical has been the change that one needs to remind oneself constantly that the election did not lead to a change of government, but only to a continuation of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's administration, although with a greatly increased majority.

It is the size of Mrs. Thatcher's majority, of course, that is responsible for the new spirit of determination in politics here.

The manifestation of the change was the gathering in London over the past weekend of some 200 centre-right political leaders from as far afield as Australia and Japan to form a new political alliance, called the International Democratic Union (IDU).

The occasion was a triumph for Mrs. Thatcher, who was in the chair, and a resolute reaction to the Soviet power and influence worldwide. As Mrs. Thatcher put it, future negotiations and trade contacts with the Soviets must be based on a realistic and unblinkered assessment of Soviet policies and intentions so that western interests are not put at risk.

American concern

The situation in the Middle East, following the seizure from Syria of Mr. Yasser Arafat, did not directly enter the discussions of the new IDU. Rather, they were clearly in people's minds. Talking to journalists afterwards, the American Vice-President, Mr. George Bush, said that the Russians had been made aware of American concern over the Middle East through a number of contacts.

He also said that President Reagan would not give up his peace initiative of last September, although a divided PLO would make the task more difficult.

The IDU meeting apart, it is not foreign policy, or even economic policy, which is impressing a new political mood upon the British people, so much as social questions, like the restoration of capital punishment and reform of divorce law.

IN BRIEF

● TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone received voter approval of his conservative, pro-west policies as his ruling Liberal Democratic Party secured a clear majority in the Diet (Parliament) upper house elections on Sunday.

● PARIS — One of 64 Czechoslovakians taken hostage in March by Angolan rebels has died but the guerrillas have released all the women and children in the group, according to a French radio report on Monday. The release of the hostages was announced by the French Foreign Office. Inter said 17 women and 21 children were released last Friday by UNITA and handed over to Red Cross officials for a poor health after a 1,300-kilometre (800-mile) trek through Angola.

● WARSAW — Solidarity Labour Federation leader Lech Walesa says he has no plans to leave that post, despite a hint to the contrary by a Vatican newspaper. In addition, he said Poles should act in August to force authorities to honour agreements that led to the founding of the independent union three years earlier.

● BANGKOK — An earthquake that rocked northern Vietnam on Friday was the worst since 1935, Radio Hanoi said on Sunday.

And both of these issues are of some importance to Arab and other Muslim people in Britain.

Death penalty

Since the death penalty was abolished in Britain seventeen years ago, the House of Commons has voted overwhelmingly against its restoration on several occasions, always in a free, non-party vote. But the new House of Commons includes many young, and right-wing Conservatives who may sway the vote the other way.

The main focus of the debate now concerns terrorism, which was virtually unknown in Britain seventeen years ago, and particularly the increase in political murders connected with Northern Ireland or the Middle East. Supporters of capital punishment argue that restoration of the death penalty for terrorists would deter others from copying them, but opponents say that it would only create a new type of political martyr which could lead to more terrorist attacks.

We shall know which side will win quite soon, for a parliamentary debate has been set down for July.

Divorce laws

The other social issue, divorce, is likely to take longer to resolve. Reform of the divorce law is mainly aimed at easing the burden on husbands who have to pay maintenance to their estranged wives over long periods of time, the so-called "meal ticket for life".

But equally important in the view of many lawyers is to sort out some of the confusion about Islamic divorces, because of the large number of Muslims now living in Britain.

Recently, the English courts have given conflicting judgements about the validity in English law of the "Talaq", when pronounced in Muslim countries. This has led to the scandal, as it has been described by the Union of Muslim Organisations in the UK and Eire, of men and women who are still married in English law although divorced in Islamic law.

Jurists have pointed out that in several Muslim countries now the operation of the Talaq is subject to strict judicial control, and the government-appointed law commission has proposed that Britain should recognise Islamic marriage laws but not divorce. But all agree that there is an urgent case for the new parliament to take action speedily to clear up the confusion.

'Peace requires a clear vision'

DR. ISSAM SARTAWI, one of the most successful diplomats ever to work for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), was assassinated in Portugal on 10 April 1983. Dr. Sartawi had been about to deliver an address on the PLO's behalf to the 16th congress of the Socialist International in Albuquerque, to which the organization had been invited as an observer.

In his speech, Dr. Sartawi speaks of the past suffering of the Palestinians, the elements required to reach any just peace and the PLO's diplomatic flexibility. The first portion of the address is reproduced below.

...the PLO's leadership, Mr. Chairman, the Socialist International broke from its previous Eurocentric concern to the broad expanses of internationalism, Third World involvement and North-South preoccupation. Its hallowed doors opened up, true to its historical vocation and philosophical commitments to admit representatives of the suffering and needy peoples of the world, and to espouse their urgently pressing causes. The persecuted and underprivileged peoples of Africa, Central and South America and even Asia, turned to the SI for help, and found in it refuge and succour.

One needy and suffering people seemed to be forgotten by the SI, Mr. Chairman, as they were forgotten by the rest of the world. Yes indeed, the Palestinians, my people, were forgotten. It may be claimed, in retroactive apology, that it is the manifest historical destiny of my people to suffer alone so that their tragic suffering might redeem the world and change it for the better.

Three requirements

The Socialist International, Mr. Chairman, is particularly qualified to play a constructive role in bringing to an end the martyrdom of the Palestinian people, by contributing to the establishment of a just and honourable peace in the Middle East. Success in such an undertaking calls for a number of requirements: even-handedness, courage and clear vision.

A constructive role cannot unfold without even-handedness. Recognizing one side to the conflict alone, or surrendering to one-sided pressure to exclude the other party, is counterproductive.



Issam Sartawi

It even harms the long-range interests of the side exerting pressure. The SI must dissociate itself from such attitudes and must deal with all parties to the conflict impartially.

Without a clear vision and the correct identification of the necessary ingredients of a just and honourable peace, no progress can be made. At the centre of the Middle Eastern conflict stand the Palestinian people with their legitimate claims to their inalienable right to self-determination, their right to establish a state of their own on part of their patrimony, their right to settle the Palestinian refugee problem through return or compensation in accordance with UN resolutions and their uncontestable right to choose freely their own legitimate representative, the PLO. Recognition of these inalienable rights is the first pressing task which faces the SI and which for all the obvious moral and political reasons, can be no further delayed.

The second task is the exertion of pressure to bring about the participation of the PLO in the search for peace in the Middle East. Without such participation no such peace is possible.

A negotiated settlement of the Middle East

conflict is the only civilized option facing all of us. In appreciation of this principle, the PLO promulgated a series of historically important resolutions, which, Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to your attention, and through you, to the attention of all concerned parties.

As far back as 1977 the 13th Palestinian National Council passed a series of remarkable resolutions. First and foremost it promulgated a resolution unprecedented in the annals of human conflict by authorising dialogue with the progressive and democratic forces in Israel. The invitation was accepted by some forces like the Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, Shelli Rakah among others. I salute these Israeli democratic and progressive forces and acknowledge their contribution to peace. It is unfortunate that other Israeli forces which define themselves as progressive and democratic, and participate under these labels in international progressive and democratic bodies, have refused so far to participate in this peaceful dialogue.

Redefined objective

The 13th PNC redefined formally the Palestinian national objective as the establishment of a Palestinian state in any part of Palestine from which Israeli forces withdraw, or which is liberated. The significance of such a resolution needs no comment.

The 14th PNC, which convened in 1979, endorsed the Baghdad summit resolutions which defined the collective Arab target as a "just and durable peace in the Middle East based upon the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in the war 1967 and the implementation of Palestinian national rights as defined by UN resolutions." By doing that the Baghdad summit revoked incidentally the three NOs of Khartoum. Again the significance of this resolution is self-evident.

Going even further in affirming its will to peace, the PLO endorsed in the 15th PNC the Brezhnev peace plan, which, significantly enough, contained an explicit paragraph guaranteeing the right of all the states in the area, including Israel, to live in security and sovereignty.

Capping all these resolutions, the last PNC of February this year re-endorsed the Brezhnev plan and ratified the Fcz summit resolutions.

This impressive legislative record demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt that the PLO is committed to a just, honourable and lasting peace in the Middle East, in word and deed.

It is now the moral duty of the world to recognize this impressive position and the duty of the other parties to reciprocate.

European Council on the Middle East

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL has expressed concern about the distress of the Palestinian civilian population. This was contained in a resolution passed at the end of the Council's meeting in Stuttgart a fortnight ago. It hoped that the relevant international organizations will be allowed to assist the Palestinian people without hindrance.

On Lebanon, the Council called for a complete and prompt withdrawal of all foreign forces in order to return the country to full sovereignty and peace. It affirmed its support for President Gemayel and his government in their determination to re-establish their authority over the entire territory of Lebanon.

The Council said it considered the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as a step which must be followed by others. It cautioned however that peace will become a reality unless the security and legitimate interests of the other states and peoples of the region are taken into account.

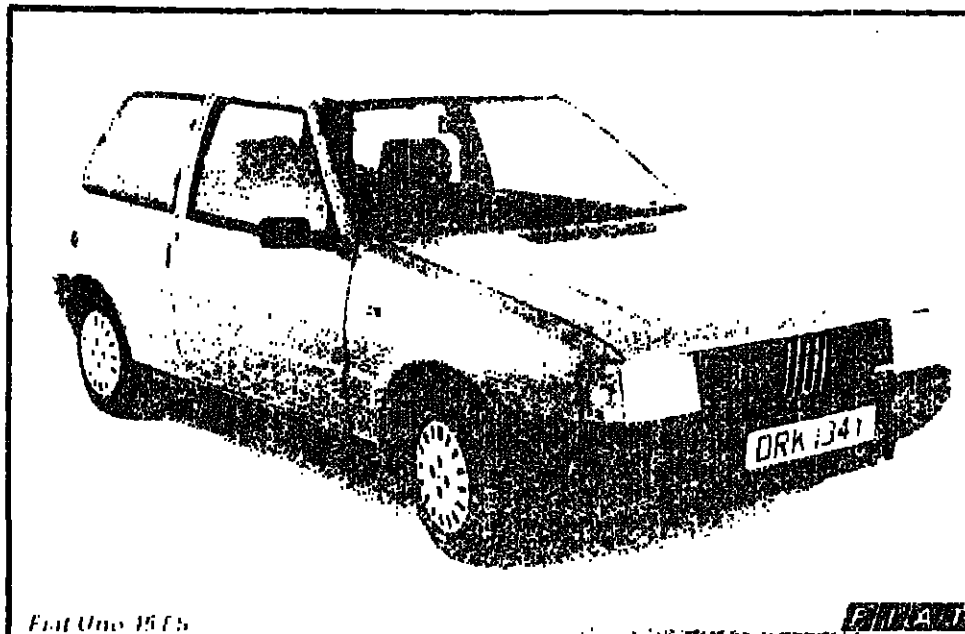
Release FBG

Secret plan to partition Lebanon

ANKARA (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in Lebanon, Abu Firas, has alleged that there was a secret plan to partition Lebanon. The plan, he said, would take the southern part of Lebanon while Syria occupies the Bekaa Valley. The Christian Phalangists will move into mid-Lebanon.

At a news conference in Ankara to the Turkish news media on the revolt in the PLO, Firas charged that the leaders of the crisis is the work of a conspiracy hatched by Syria, Israel and the US to divide the Organization and to sow seeds of discord among the Palestinian people. Firas claimed however that the crisis is not as profound.

What's New?



THE supermini battle heats up a few more degrees with the arrival of the Fiat Uno. The Uno, which starts selling at about JD 1650, replaces the first supermini, the Fiat 127. A range of six models includes a version which takes second slot in the frugality stakes puts it just behind the Nissan Micra. The Uno is a roomy, civilized and handy car that reaches beyond the demonstrative Italian tradition to offer styling that lies somewhere between Panda and Golf.

Solidarity exiles predict civil war in homeland

By Tony Catterall

BAD SODEN-SALMUNSTER (ONS) — As Pope John Paul was arriving in his native Poland recently, some of his compatriots were preparing for a life of exile in the West.

In a little-publicized programme, former activists in the banned free trade union Solidarity are being resettled in Western countries, chiefly the United States.

A number of them who spoke to me in their West German transit post in the small resort town of Bad Soden-Salmunster near Frankfurt said their departure was not weakening the resistance to General Jaruzelski's government.

As known activists under constant surveillance, they said, there was little they could do, and associating with the new resistance groups which have sprung up would only betray the groups to the authorities.

A small but chirpy farmer from the Silesia region said he had been forced to sell first his farm equipment and then his farm to meet sudden credit repayment demands. "In Poland I am a beggar," he said.

Apart from the prime need to provide for his wife and two young children, "my duty now is to raise money - big money," for the resistance. "We don't need milk powder and clothes from the West," he said. "We need money to buy technical equipment, such as printing machinery."

He had been imprisoned twice. For three months as deputy chairman of the local Rural Solidarity when martial law was declared on 13 December 1981, and for two months from last August on suspicion of illegal printing.

The farmer was the most optimistic of those interviewed, convinced that Poland will gain its real independence within his lifetime.

"When that happens they'll need businessmen," he said, "and I am going to America to learn." But he also prophesied a Soviet invasion because the continuing resistance would be "impossible to manage."

Admitting that it was "my own private idea - but many more people are coming to share it," he seemed to want to provoke an invasion. "When the time is right we must kill the Rakowskis," the Deputy Prime Minister often seen in the West as a liberal. "because these are not Polish people: they're Soviets in their heads."

"We will have an Afghanistan again and many of us will be killed. But we'll win. We're not Czechoslovakia - we've been fighting for our freedom for 150 years."

Others in the group were not prepared to go that far but a research chemist from Katowice who had spent five months in detention was almost as certain that civil war would come.

"Our Pope must talk with the government to avoid domestic war," he said, "especially to find ways to improve the economic situation."

He predicted more strikes and demonstration which would be put down with increasing severity. "I don't want to think of a catastrophe, but I am afraid it might happen. It could be the start of the Third World War."

In talking of their own backgrounds, all of the group said the hard decision to leave their country had been forced on them by economic and social circumstances: none could go back to their old jobs after being released from detention and it was made clear to them that their children would face increasing difficulties in continuing their education.

It was indications that life was being made intolerable for former Solidarity activists which led western governments eventually to accept an offer made by General Jaruzelski early last year to give a one-way exit visa to anyone the West was prepared to accept.

At the time it was publicly rejected as an attempt by the authorities to "cleanse Poland of troublemakers." But pressure from Polish emigre groups in the West forced a quiet about-face and the Geneva-based Intergovernmental Committee on Migration (ICM) was called in to organize a departure programme.

By agreement with all parties there is only one condition for acceptance: proof of detention for political activity.

The Bad Soden-Salmunster transit post - a modest hotel - is for those who have opted to go to the United States, about half of all involved. Since the first arrivals in early July last year it has been host to 1,359 people - more than 400 families - who have gone on to new homes, and hopefully jobs, arranged by voluntary organizations.

A similar number is still registered at the American Embassy in Warsaw as wanting to emigrate and the ICM has assumed this would be the total.

But some of the more recent refugees have reported a new development: under a law passed this spring, anyone who has not found a job within three months of being released from detention is being sent to a newly built special camp near Gdansk.

One of the latest arrivals at Bad Soden-Salmunster said he was bluntly told that unless he applied for an exit visa and had left Poland by the previous week, he would end up in the camp.

WELCOME HOME!



HOUSTON — Astronaut Sally Ride is welcomed home by Astronaut husband Steven Hawley at Ellington Air Force Base in Houston, Texas last Friday afternoon. Sally and the rest of the space shuttle Challenger's crew returned to Johnson Space Centre after a successful landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California. (AP Laserphoto)

CANCER LINK SPARKS UPROAR OVER DRUG-FED POULTRY

By Brian Eads

HONG KONG (INS) — News that Hong Kong poultry is fattened with hexoestrol, a powerful and potentially dangerous synthetic oestrogen, has caused an uproar among the food-loving Chinese.

Because of links with cancer in adults and aberrations in the sexual development of young children, hexoestrol and related drugs are banned in Britain and other Western countries.

In Hong Kong, however, it is legal, freely available, frequently sold without instructions on its use, and subject to almost no policing by the govern-

ment's Agriculture and Fisheries Department.

The biggest supplier of Hexoestrol pellets is the British firm, Boots, which sells 12 million pellets a year. They advise that breeders wait eight weeks after implanting the pellet in the bird before slaughtering.

Investigations have found that few if any local breeders are prepared to wait. Chickens for sale on local markets have been found to have huge residues of hexoestrol in their flesh. In some cases, whole pellets have been found.

The colony's 1,881 chicken farms were quick, naturally, to reject the link

between hexoestrol and cancer. The official response was that there was "no concrete evidence" of the link, and that, if properly used, the hormone posed no risk.

Neither the breeders, profit-minded in mind, nor government, always responsive to powerful interest groups, than the general public, were convincing. The Agriculture and Fisheries Department first admitted that the hormone residues disappeared with cooking. A few days later the statement was withdrawn.

During the past three years chickens have been tested and showed traces of the hormone. But last year Hong Kong residents ate 27.5 million chickens, about 11 kilograms each. Neither the money, nor the odds looked very good.

Finally, the public voted, speak, with its stomach. Sales of bred chickens fell by half last year. Some retailers placed newspaper advertisements saying "guaranteed not injected with hormones".

The government responded to public pressure by saying a ban was considered on the sale and use of synthetic hormones and of poultry fed with the drug.

No advice has been offered whether consumers should continue to eat locally bred chickens, ducks, geese, and no immediate action has been announced. The Agriculture and Fisheries Department says it will advise farmers to wait 40 days before slaughtering the birds.

This is only half the period recommended by Boots and two-thirds of the period recommended by a major Australian supplier, Rural Chemical Industries.

Reports of nuclear test denied

NEW DELHI (AP) — Pakistan reportedly exploded a nuclear device in an underground test in a remote area earlier this month, an Indian newspaper said on Saturday. Pakistan officials promptly dismissed the report.

Quoting highly competent sources in India, the pro-Soviet newspaper "The Patriot," said the underground nuclear test was carried out 13 km from the Ras Koh mountains south of the Quetta near the Iran and Afghanistan borders.

The report by Editor-in-Chief R. Mishra said the seismic station at India's Bhabha Atomic Research Centre recorded a reading of about 4.3 on the Richter scale in Pakistan at 0230 GMT on 13 June.

It quoted Indian experts as saying a seismic reading of such magnitude was caused by a nuclear underground explosion in the 20-25 kilometre region of Ras Koh mountain range.

When asked to comment, a spokesman at Pakistan's embassy in New Delhi said the report was a total fabrication.

The Indian government would not immediately comment on the report. India has said it would react strongly if Pakistan exploded a nuclear device. "The Patriot" said Pakistan has been making preparations for conducting underground nuclear tests since 1979, adding that it was receiving valuable assistance from China.

By Bernard Wasserstein

A POPULAR MYTH has grown up in recent years which needs to be punctured. This is the notion, to be found in a barrage of newspaper advertisements, propaganda, letters to editors and even in respectable scholarly works to the effect that "Jordan is Palestine."

This theory is based on the idea of a so-called "partition" of Palestine in 1921-22. According to the protagonists of this doctrine, the British government effectively amputated Transjordan from Palestine shortly after the First World War in a "partition" which robbed Palestine of a vast hinterland for potential Jewish or Arab settlement. The installation of the Emir Abdullah as ruler of Transjordan (so the tale generally continues) marked one of the early signs of the spirit of appeasement of Arab nationalism which later became a primary feature of British policy in the area. The chief perpetrators of the amputation are alleged to be the high commissioner in Palestine at the time, Sir Herbert Samuel, and the colonial secretary, Winston Churchill.

Curiously, this is a theory that fulfils useful functions at both ends of the Israeli political spectrum. For the right it serves as an admonitory precedent for the dangers of an imposed partition. It hammers a further nail into the ideological coffin of Chaim Weizmann by reason of his allegedly over-hasty acquiescence in this "partition" — and by extension it may discredit those politicians today who walk in Weizmann's path. It also appears to add weight to the contention of those who argue that Palestinian national aspirations can be fulfilled naturally east of the River Jordan, in a state which was once part of Palestine and which was unilaterally lopped off from Palestine in an act of imperialist territorial butchery.

At the other end of the Israeli political spectrum, the supposed "partition" performs the function of providing a supposed historical basis for the "Jordanian solution" to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The idea here is that the division between the Arab populations east and west of the river is an artificial one which cuts across the natural social, religious and national unity binding together what should really be regarded as a single Palestinian Arab unit, ideally organized in a single state.

In fact, there was no such "partition" of Palestine in 1921-22. Indeed, the best description of what happened is that territory was added on to the lopped off from the Palestine mandate. Rather than a "partition" of Palestine, there was an expansion of the area under British mandatory control. Moreover, the chief exponents and architects of this expansion were the two men who are often described as the surgeons responsible for the amputation — Samuel and Churchill.

Let us briefly review the sequence of events. In the final months of the war, as Allenby's army moved up through Palestine, the British established a military administration which was divided into three parts. OETA (Occupied Enemy Territory Administration) South included the former Turkish sanjaks of Acre, Nablus, and the independent sanjak of Jerusalem — altogether an area including most of what is now Israel and the West Bank, from northern Galilee to the northern Negev. OETA South was placed under direct British military administration. OETA North, the former sanjak of Beirut, was placed under a French military administrator responsible to the ultimate authority of Allenby as commander-in-chief.

OETA East, consisting of the sanjaks of Damascus and Hauran (the area east of the Jordan River), was placed under the control of the Sherif Sanjaks, headed by the Emir Faisal. This Arab administration was nominally responsible, as in the case of the French regime in Beirut, to Allenby's authority. In fact, this supposed British authority was not exercised effectively, and in October 1919 the British withdrew all their military personnel from areas other than OETA South.

In the course of 1919, the question of the future borders in the region was, of course, the subject of intense diplomatic discussion, in the process of which the Zionist Organization presented formal proposals to the Paris Peace Conference. The Zionists pressed for an eastern border of Palestine along "a line close to and west of the Hejaz railway." This would have meant the inclusion within Palestine of a strip of Transjordan approximately twenty-five miles wide.

The chief exponent of the Zionist proposal was the future high commissioner, Herbert Samuel, at the time working closely with the Zionist Organization. In a letter to the Foreign Office in June 1919, Samuel stressed that "for the maintenance

'Jordan is not Palestine'



Pictured around map of area are, at top, Churchill and Abdullah, with Herbert Samuel and Faisal below.



Ariel Sharon and Menachem Begin: Two protagonists of the myth that "Jordan is Palestine"

of a population in Palestine numerous enough to support the structure of a modern state the fertile territory east of the Jordan proposed to be included within the boundaries is also essential."

Although there was some British support for Zionist territorial claims east of the Jordan, no formal British commitment on the subject was ever made. The Balfour Declaration of November 1917 had, of course, specified no particular area. And when, in April 1920, the Allied Powers, meeting in conference at San Remo, assigned the mandate for Palestine to Britain, the question of borders was left open. In a telegram to the Foreign Office summarizing the conclusions of the San Remo Conference, on April 26, 1920, Earl Curzon stated: "The boundaries will not be defined in peace treaty but are to be determined at a later date by principal Allied Powers."

Thus when Samuel arrived in Palestine on June 30, 1920 to take office as first British high commissioner, he assumed authority over an area whose borders were not legally defined. They were, however, defined for practical purposes by the status quo bequeathed by the military administration, namely the borders of OETA South, which extended eastward only up to the River Jordan.

Meanwhile, in OETA East the Sherifian Arabs, in a fit of nationalist exuberance, had in March 1920 declared Faisal king of an indepen-

the French had summoned sheikhs from as far south as Kerak to go to Damascus. Curzon added that "if that were the case, he must say at once that the British government were bound to protest and they might have to send up their troops into the threatened districts."

Philippe Berthelot responded on behalf of the French that he "was quite certain that there was a mistake." He granted that "local French officials on the spot might have been guilty of a certain amount of excess of zeal," but he assured Curzon that the French intended to adhere to the terms of their wartime agreement with the British which specified that only the northern part of the area (that is, roughly what is today Syria) would be in the French sphere of influence.

Armed with this French assurance, Curzon instructed Samuel that there must be no immediate inclusion of Transjordan in Palestine, and that no more than a few political officers, without military escorts, might be sent to Transjordan to prevent the territory's "relapse into a state of anarchy." When Samuel appeared to the British government in the next few weeks to be going beyond these limited instructions by travelling himself to Transjordan and apparently extending the mantle of British protection over the area, he was reprimanded by Curzon, who cabled to him on August 26:

"His Majesty's Government have no desire to extend their responsibilities in Arab districts and must insist on strict adherence to the very limited assistance which we can offer to a native administration in Transjordan. There must be no question of setting up any British administration in that area and all that may be done at present is to send a maximum of four or five political officers with instructions on the lines laid down."

This amounted to an official repudiation of Samuel's attempt to annex Transjordan by stealth. But the high commissioner remained convinced that the River Jordan was, as he put it to Curzon, a "very bad frontier strategically, economically and politically," and he awaited the opportunity to give effect to this view notwithstanding the Foreign Office's initial rebuff.

His opportunity came a few months later. In late 1920 Faisal's brother, Abdullah, began moving north from the Hejaz with bands of armed men. Abdullah announced his intention of attacking the French and regaining control of Syria for the Arabs. Meanwhile in London at the end of 1920, control of Palestine policy was shifted from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, then headed by Winston Churchill.

The Transjordan arrangement, however, had certain strings attached. First Abdullah was given clearly to understand that he must abjure any attack on the French to his north which might embroil the British in undesired conflict with their allies. Secondly, Transjordan was to be formally included within the area of the League of Nations mandate for Palestine, but with a separate administration subject to the overall supervision of the high commissioner. Thirdly, the clauses of the mandate which gave effect to the establishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine were to apply, as hitherto, only to the area west of the River Jordan. A series of formal enactments in the course of the next two years gave effect to this arrangement.

Samuel's objective had thus, with Churchill's support, been largely accomplished. What had happened was less a "partition" than an annexation. The area of the Palestine mandate had been greatly enlarged to include the area east of the River Jordan, up to the border with Iraq.

In retrospect, it is possible to see how the myth of "partition" arose. The exclusion of Transjordan from the area of the Jewish national home, although reluctantly accepted by the Zionist Executive at the time, was a bitter pill for the Zionists who continued to seek ways and means of establishing Jewish settlements in Transjordan.

The real barrier was the British insistence that Transjordan, although part of the mandate, must not be part of the Jewish National Home.

To the Zionists, the expansion of the Palestine mandate to include Transjordan was therefore worse than useless. Worse because it seemed to dangle a forbidden fruit tantalizingly before them. A natural response was to rewrite history in such a way as to suggest that the fruit was really theirs, and had been snatched away by an arbitrary division of the orchard.

Bernard Wasserstein, Professor of History at Brandeis University is the author of *The British in Palestine and Britain and the Jews of Europe, 1939-1945*.

NEW YORK NEW YORK



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THE JERUSALEM STAR 11

Unique centre for help, education and rehabilitation

"My wish now would be to try to find at least twenty or thirty donors who would pledge an annual contribution of JD 1,000 — 2000, which, I think, many companies or families in Jordan could do," says Princess Majda Ra'd, President of the Al-Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

Story by Lella G. Deeb
Pictures by Tricia Weil

Princess Majda said that financial help comes from the Ministries of Education and Social Development and some funds are provided by the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund.

"As we are the only institution of this kind in Jordan, there's always a rush of people and a long waiting list," she said. "It is tragic that they have to be turned away. We know from a survey that there are about 6,000 physically handicapped people in the country, but not much has been done for them up till now."

She stressed the need for expansion. His Majesty King Hussein had earlier donated a large piece of land off the Seventh Circle, but it had not yet been possible to build for lack of funds. Due to the personal involvement of Princess Basma, who went on a fundraising trip to the Gulf for the Queen Alia Fund, Sultan Qabos donated a sum of money towards constructing a larger and specially equipped centre. Construction began over a year ago, and the centre is expected to start operating in January 1984.

"Money earmarked for the project," added the Princess, "is just enough to complete the construction and provide the basic equipment. The society is now in the process of contacting different foreign embassies and organizations for additional help to complete the project as it should be."

The Society's history goes back to 1972, when it began as the Al-Hussein Society for Child Welfare. Ladies would visit orphanages and provide the extras that the government centres lacked. They took the children out for weekends, on picnics, paid for extra maid service, clothing, toys, and spent time with the children. They also raised funds for furniture, a kindergarten, built an extra wing and renovated others.

Princess Majda said that many patients stayed on for years, because families could not give them the required care. Even then they only received physical care without any social or educational rehabilitation. It was noticed that when some youngsters left the home, they were practically "thrown into the street."

As a result, it was decided that more work was needed with the physically handicapped, as there was no special body to care for them and the name of the society was changed to Al-Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. It began to extend its services to different age groups of both sexes.

Housed in a rented building, which Princess Majda describes as "adequate", the Society takes in around 25 boarders and another 25 day-students of ages ranging between 6 and 20. Two teachers, one of them handicapped herself, and the first handicapped person to be employed by the Ministry of Education, provide elementary schooling for the students.

Until recently, very few physically handicapped students had been accepted and integrated in the school system, due to the additional cost of providing special facilities for them.

In addition to the schooling provided there, the Society was able to enroll some of its students into regular schools. Some have graduated, while others, particularly two girls are at the top of their class. The society is also helping the students acquire vocational training and provides them with jobs, when possible. One of the graduates is now working successfully as a telephone operator.

Nasim Awad, for instance, still lives at the school, but goes to complete his schooling at the Arab College. He plays the electric organ well. Music is also within the school's programme of providing hobbies for the students. The Society cannot provide all that is required for these young people, but it does give them physiotherapy, electrotherapy, diathermy and infrared rays to encourage good blood circulation. Two volunteer orthopaedic surgeons, Dr. Philip Ruma and Dr. Suleiman Ubeidallah look after the patients.

"Most of the patients," says the director of the centre, Mrs. Nazil Qa'war, lovingly called "Mama" by the students, "are polio cases. Others are paraplegics, and some are victims of muscular dystrophy and cerebral palsy."

Mrs. Qa'war placed special emphasis on the fact that the Society is in dire need of wheelchairs of all sizes. She appealed to donors to provide them with this very necessary item, without which the students cannot move around.



The centre badly needs more wheelchairs

Mr. Al Lord of the Cheshire Foundation, was the most notable advisor in the planning of the centre. With his vast experience in the field, he will continue to give advice during the first few months of operation.

One worry for the Princess is finding the right staff, which is difficult. "Properly trained people are hard to find, and still harder are dedicated teachers and social workers. Some training will be provided for a number of them," she said.

"The new centre will be multipurpose, incorporating a little bit of everything," said Princess Majda. "We will be careful not to lose the home atmosphere, which is more desirable than a big institution. We hope to create this atmosphere by dividing the students into groups."

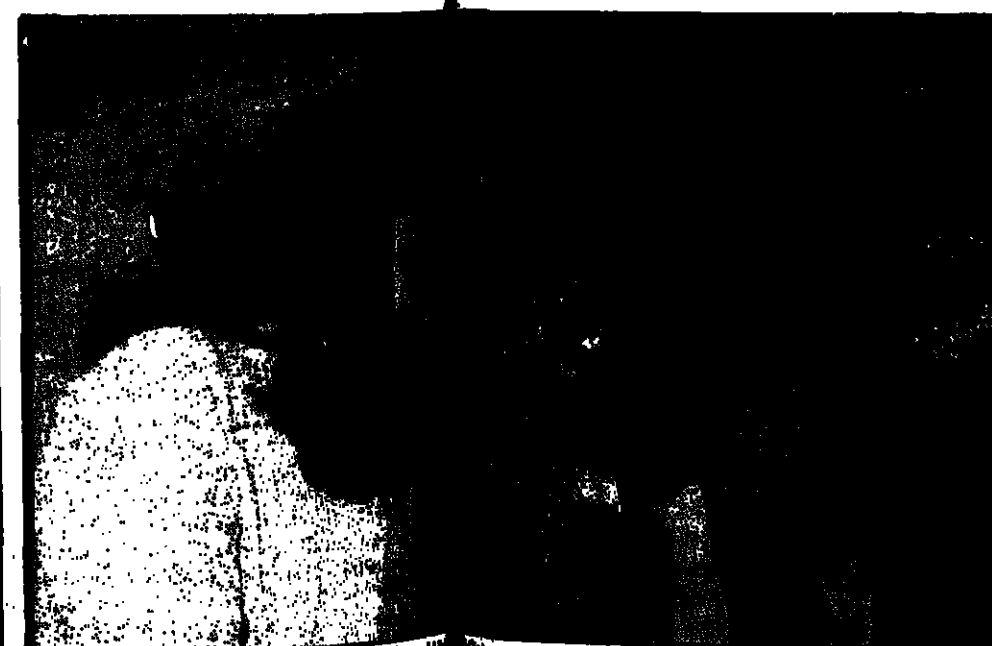
This idea was considered during the planning of the building, which will have an elementary school, a vocational school, physiotherapy, sports and recreation, and boarding facilities for 38 students.

Day students will complete the number of 120 for which the centre is being built. There will be 80 in the elementary school and 40 in the vocational training section.

But the students accepted must be able to be taught and trained, and come from poor families. The centre will not accept mentally retarded students and other such categories, for which it is not equipped, as they need specialized care of a different type.



A white van serves as a schoolbus for children at the society centre



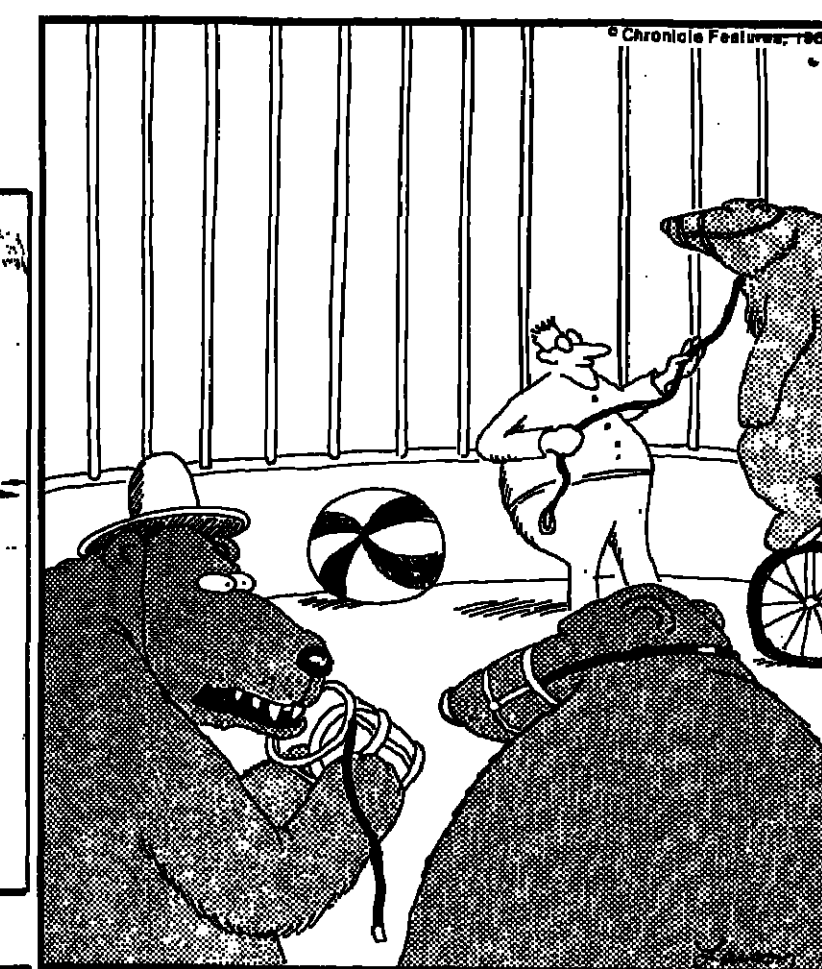
(Left to right) Princess Alia, Princess Najla and a Hussein Society Christmas party (Photo courtesy of Al-Hussein Society)



Nabil Nicola, 21, lives at the centre but gets around in a special hand-control car

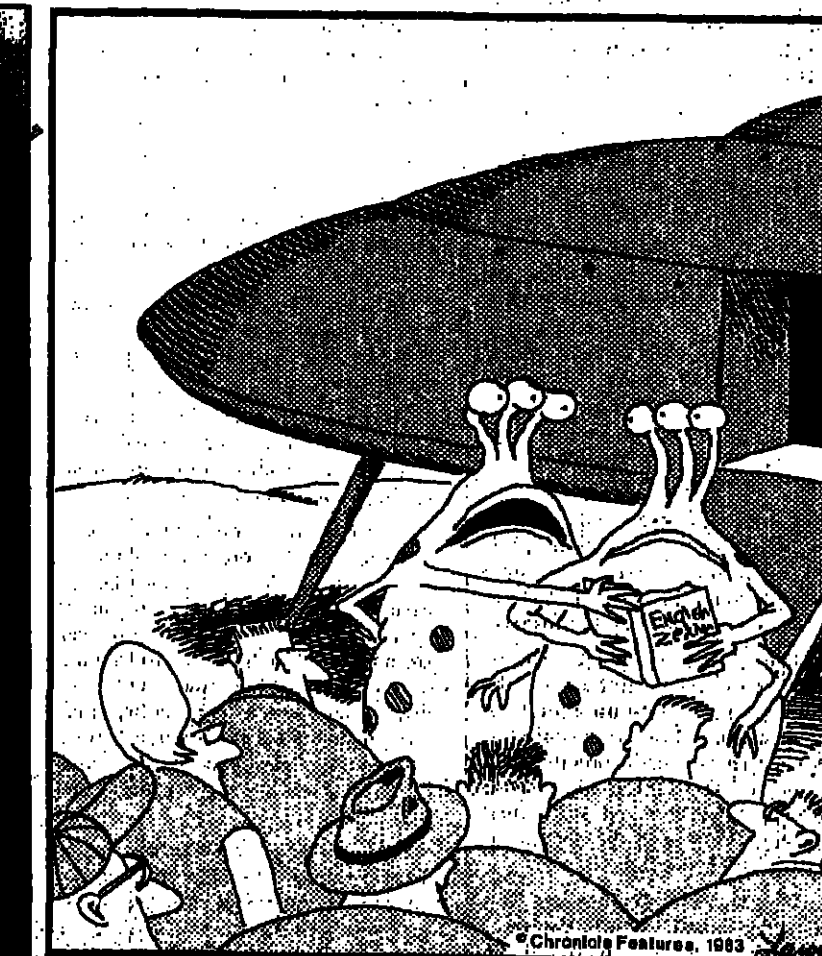


Teacher Dalal Sudani with her pupils



"Well, hey . . . These things just snap right off."

The
**Far
Side**
By Gary Larson



"Take me to your stove? . . . You idiot! Give me that book!"

VIEWPOINT

Time for a return to the conference table

By Ya'acoub Jaher

THE CURRENT Middle East situation can be truly described as a combination of chaos, confusion and heaps of uncertainties.

Nobody can predict where the area is heading or how the mess can be cleared.

At first glance, peace looks more remote than ever before. A second thought could give the impression that peace must be coming, because it is the only alternative to further deterioration which might develop into a global conflagration.

Movement towards Middle East peace supposedly hinges on a solution to two new major problems created deliberately to delay or about the projected peace process. These are the question of foreign troop withdrawal from Lebanon and the dispute which has erupted between Syria and the PLO leadership. The two issues seem to have moved the central question of the Palestinians' national rights into third place on the list of Arab and international priorities. The question is whether the region can afford to wait until the two new problems are resolved.

A careful study of the situation suggests that the answer is no, first because the United States, which is supposed to play a leading role in the peace efforts, will soon become totally preoccupied with the presidential election campaign, and secondly because Israel is playing the time element to make it more difficult to reach a settlement.

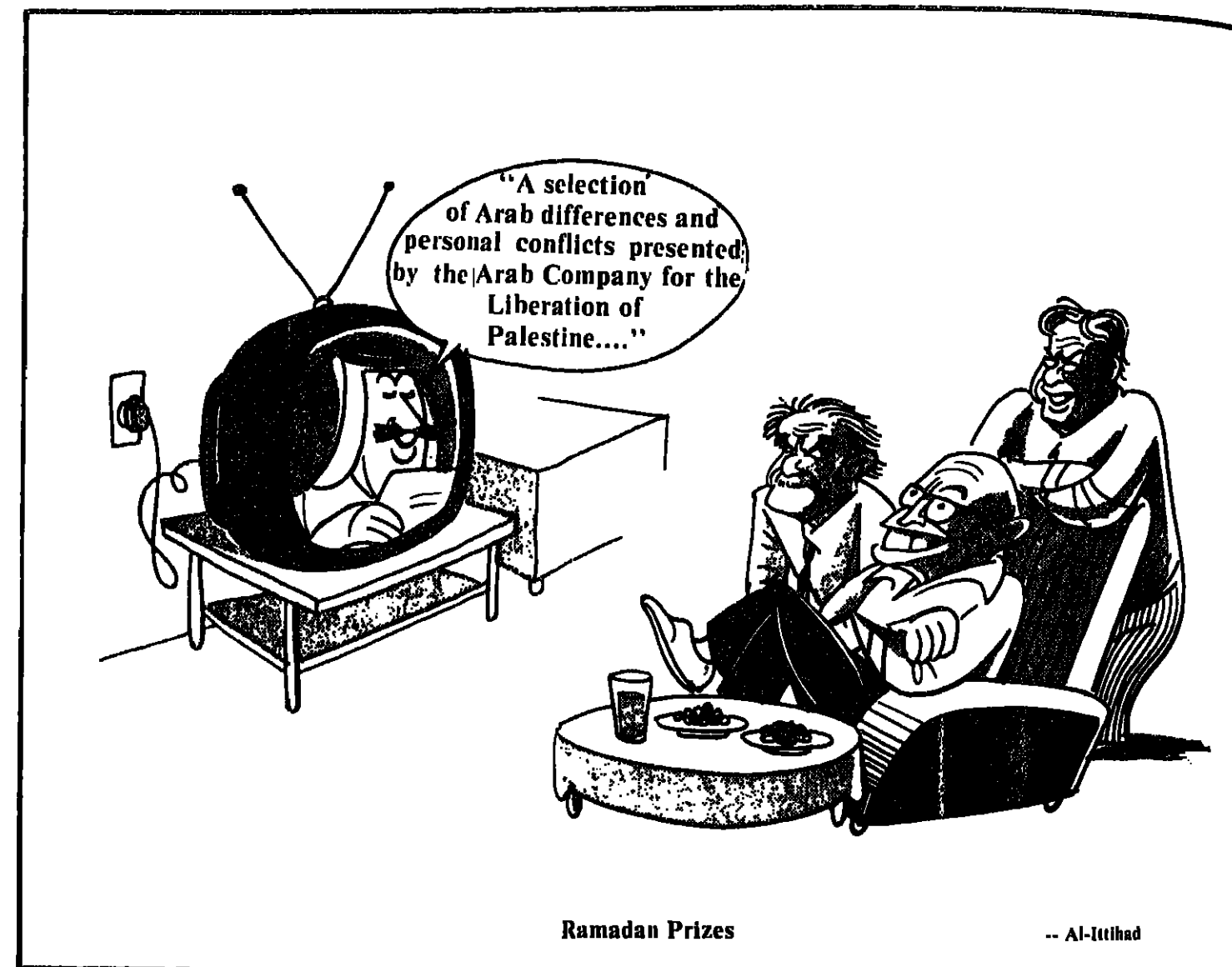
If a solution to the Lebanese dilemma is ever to be found, it must come after the Syrian-PLO rift is resolved since the two questions are closely interrelated.

Tackling the two problems will consume a great deal of time and effort, still with no guarantee that either will be satisfactorily resolved. If efforts to solve them fail, the region will continue to move from one subsidiary crisis to another without one inch of progress towards the long-cherished comprehensive settlement.

Some parties may be misled into the belief that such a vicious circle will serve their interests. A more in-depth analysis shows that all are liable to sustain irreparable damage.

The situation needs to be brought under control before the worst happens, with unpredictable repercussions. For the moment, it seems that the only practical approach lies in an international conference to which all influential powers, along with the parties involved, are invited.

This is not wishful thinking. The idea was agreed upon in the past, and there is every reason to revive it now.



Middle East Edition

THE OUSTER of PLO Chairman Arafat from Damascus and his dispute with Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad are the dominant themes in this week's Arabic newspaper editorials.

Newspaper in the Gulf reacted with anger and dismay at the expulsion of Arafat. Some Kuwaiti newspapers describe the Syrian move as a tragedy.

"Arafat's ouster is the latest phase in the US-Israeli game against the Palestinian cause," says the Kuwaiti daily Al-Wakeel editorially.

Al-Wakeel expresses the view that Washington was behind the Syrian action against Arafat, contending that a Middle East solution appears to be in the offing, at the expense of the Palestinians.

The newspaper Al-Anba says Arafat's expulsion is tragic, and urges Syria to keep all options open for a reconciliation with the PLO.

Al-Rai Al-Aam warns that the PLO-Syria conflict constitutes a portent not of Arab-Israeli collisions but of Arab-Arab wars.

In Qatar, the newspaper Al-Raya says Arafat's ouster marks the first expulsion of an Arab leader from an Arab capital by an Arab decision.

In the United Arab Emirates, newspapers reacted strongly against the expulsion, describing the Syrian action as unacceptable and difficult to understand. "No one should be expelled from Syria when his aim is to fight for the liberation of Palestine," writes the newspaper Al-Khaleej, adding that what happened is an affront, a divorce between the Palestinian resistance and Syria; and Israel alone can benefit from that.

The newspaper Al-Wakeel wonders what aims could be achieved by expelling the leadership of the Palestinian struggle from Damascus, and warns that the Syrian action will adversely affect the Palestinian people in particular and the Arab world in general.

The paper reviews the stages of the Palestinian struggle since 1948, suggesting that Arab states were partly responsible for the successive disasters that have befallen the Palestinian people.

It concludes by asserting that Mr. Arafat's expulsion from Damascus serves only the common enemy, and its outcome is disastrous to the Palestinian cause and the whole Arab nation.

Al-Itihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi writes that the Syrian action has consumed a great deal of time and effort that should have been spared for the new round of fighting with Israel which the Syrians have been talking about.

"History will condemn all those who fuel inter-Arab disputes while Israel is occupying Jerusalem and threatening other Arab capitals," the paper says.

It suggests that maximum effort must be exerted to stop the deterioration of the situation and prevent the rift from widening.

In Cairo, the newspaper Al-Ahram believes that the expulsion of Mr. Arafat from Syria has given Israel political gains without its having to make any effort. It suggests that the failure of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has been made up for by Syria's action against the Palestinian revolution.

"Syrian forces launched an open mini-invasion against the bases of PLO movement, just as Israel had done when it invaded major PLO bases in Beirut," Al-Ahram remarks.

'100 steps back'

Another Egyptian newspaper, Al-Jumhuriya, writes that what the Syrians have been trying to do is to deprive the PLO leadership of the ability to take an independent decision. "If this goal is accomplished, it will mean going one hundred steps backward in return for not one single step forward," the paper warns.

Jordanian newspapers have reacted vehemently against the Syrian action, describing it as an attempt to strip the Palestinian decision of its effectiveness.

"The rulers of Damascus and Tripoli are mistaken if they believe that the Palestinian revolution is a single man who can be substituted by another. The PLO and its leader Yasser Arafat are the result of the long suffering of the Palestinian people and cannot be removed by a mere decision from this Arab capital or that," the newspaper Ad-Dustour writes.

The paper, however, expresses confidence that the Palestinian people and other Arab states will foil all attempts to undermine and weaken the PLO's legitimate leadership.

In another editorial, Ad-Dustour calls for an urgent Arab summit conference to deal with these tragic events.

It explains that what is going on is an attempt to snatch the Palestinian decision from the PLO with a view to using it in deterring a military confrontation with Israel, instead of keeping it within the hands of its own people as a way to provoke and embarrass the enemy on one hand and those who avoid confrontation on the other.

Sawt Al-Sha'b newspaper writes that the dispute between Syria and the Palestinian leadership, and the attempt to contain the Palestinian national decision, are a link in the chain of mistakes which have led to this deterioration in the Arab position.

"The present state of chaos and deterioration has been further aggravated by the absence of a pan-Arab strategy which defines joint action and guides inter-Arab relations," the paper says.

It adds that as a result, Arab states have been polarized and have lost their ability to act independently from the influence of the superpowers. The Palestinian cause has become a bargaining chip designed to serve regional interests.

"The only way out is through abandoning attempts at polarization and hegemony, and working out a clear-cut strategy for joint action and collective decisions," Sawt Al-Sha'b concludes.

Discrimination under law

In Israel Haaretz notes that the recently submitted Karp Report deals with about 70 complaints by Arabs against Jewish settlers. Yehudit Karp herself resigned on the 11th of May, she says, and ever since that date officials of the defence, police and interior ministries tried their best to keep the report secret.

It is imperative for the authorities in Israel to make all parties understand that the law should apply equally to both Arabs and Jews, Haaretz asserts.

Yehudit Karp treats the Israeli doctors' strike, saying that it recognizes that the doctors suffer from injustice but not to an extent that allows them to expose the lives of thousands to danger. There are other categories in the Israeli society suffering from injustice, but those of the doctors, she says. "What should we expect these people to do? Go around streets showing people?"

Davar points out that the Egyptian ambassador has returned to Tel Aviv but only for a short period after which he will retire. The appointment of a new ambassador will take place after Israel pulls out of Lebanon, signifying that relations between the two countries are still frozen.

Begin's government is appreciated for signing a peace treaty with the most powerful of the Arab countries, but is utterly wrong to believe that there was peace in the region without solving the Palestinian issue," Davar says.

Hatzofeh adds that the clouds dominating Egyptian-Israeli relations must dissipate with the return of the Egyptian ambassador who will need to be able to advance to Beirut. That perception

opinion

Israel will have to face the question of West Bank

EDITOR'S NOTE: Harold H. Saunders joined The American Enterprise Institute in February 1981, having served as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs from 1978. He was Director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research from 1975 to 1978, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs 1974-75, and a member of the staff of the National Security Council from 1961 to 1974. The following interview was conducted in Washington, D.C. by Erik R. Peterson, Editor of American-Arab Affairs.

AAA: What is your assessment of Reagan Middle East policy and how would you rate it in view of the performance of previous administrations?

Saunders: First, it is necessary to divide the Reagan administration's Middle East policy into two periods of time. There was that period for the first 17 months when the administration, to quote Secretary Alexander Haig, put the Arab-Israeli issue on the back burner in favour of trying to build a strategic consensus. Second, there was the period starting with the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, and the coincidental resignation of Secretary Shultz. The approach in this second period was best articulated in the 1 September speech of President Reagan.

In rating the administration's performance in the first phase I would have to say quite candidly there was no comprehensive policy toward the Middle East because trying to build strategic consensus without building consensus around a common approach to the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict was not a workable policy. I would also say, perhaps somewhat harshly, that the invasion of Lebanon and everything that happened as a result could have been avoided. Attacks on Lebanon were avoided earlier in 1982 and the invasion of June could have been prevented with a more aggressive American effort. So in that first phase a number of steps were taken, or not taken, which definitely set back the American position in the Middle East and movement toward peace.

In the second phase, starting with Secretary Shultz's review of policy and the president's 1 September speech, the administration postured itself squarely in the mainstream of American efforts to achieve an Arab-Israeli-Palestinian settlement starting with UN Security Council Resolution 242, moving through the disengagement agreements of the mid-1970s, and arriving at Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. While disagreeing substantially with one or two points in the Reagan speech, I fully support the posture the president took then and the efforts that have been made since. Now that the Reagan administration is at midterm, judgment should be made as to whether the administration will be able to achieve a Lebanon settlement and then move decisively on the opportunity to produce results in the negotiation of a larger settlement. In the second phase the president deserves a tentatively good rating, but the final rating will depend on whether he follows through with determination on his 1 September initiative.

AAA: What were the motives behind the administration's reassessment of policy in the summer of 1982?

Saunders: It's presumptuous and probably misleading for me to talk in any detail about exactly what balance of argument occurred inside the administration when Secretary Shultz took office, but just schematically I might think of it in the following way: First of all, Secretary Shultz seemed to feel the need to bring the administration to a judgment that larger American interests in the Middle East required us to make pursuit of an Arab-Israeli settlement at least one of the central strands of our Middle East policy. If we were to try to build a base for strategic co-operation in the larger Middle East, such a strategy would have to include the active pursuit of an Arab-Israeli settlement. The two are not mutually exclusive. Shultz was simply saying you couldn't put the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian problem on the back burner and still hope to have a strategy toward the Middle East that would successfully encompass an interest in blocking Soviet penetration or preserve co-operation with the oil-exporting states. So the first part of the re-appraisal was to shift the focus of what our larger interests require.

Second, of course, the administration had to cope with a crisis in Lebanon for which the United States was in some degree held responsible. Not only were the Israelis using American-supplied arms in Lebanon, but the United States was in the Middle East to have given the Israelis at least a yellow light and quite possibly a green light not only to secure their northern borders but also to advance to Beirut. That perception

may or may not be accurate, but the perception was widespread in the Middle East. So the United States had a particular degree of responsibility for defusing a crisis that at one point looked as if it could have produced an Israeli-Syrian-Soviet confrontation that the United States could not have ignored.

Third, and let me say parenthetically this is a very presumptuous statement that may be wrong, the president must have judged that the United States could not morally be in a position of tacitly or actively underwriting what the Israelis were doing in Lebanon. My perhaps erroneous assumption is that part of the decision to accept Secretary Haig's resignation was a realization by the president of how far out on a limb the policies of May and early June had taken him. He as president of the United States was seen by much of the world as giving a blank check to the Israelis in pursuing policies the results of which Americans viewed nightly on television — results with which the American people did not want to be associated.

AAA: What are your objections to the president's 1 September initiative?

Saunders: Let me repeat that I publicly supported the president's 1 September initiative on many occasions. I believe that it was an outstanding speech. It was important above all because the president gave the speech and made a note "Reagan Initiative."

I differ on one important point. The President said in the speech that he did not favour the establishment of a Palestinian state and that the best chance for peace lay in the association of the West Bank with Jordan. By reading those words carefully, one could say very simply that the president was just offering his own analysis that the best chance for peace lay in the West Bank's association with Jordan. Although the president's statement resulted from a judgment call that his initiative would be more appealing to some segments of the Israeli population, in Jordan, and among the supporters of Israel in the United States, I would question the president's being so decisive on two grounds.

First, the United States has repeatedly called for negotiation as the way of resolving the conflict. The president repeated that call in the very paragraph under discussion. I cannot understand how a mediator can call for side negotiation and then throw his weight on the side of one solution or another in advance of the negotiation. President Carter also said that he did not favour a Palestinian state, but I never understood how that was consistent with his commitment at Camp David to settling the final status of the West Bank and Gaza in negotiation.

Second, I have a difference on pragmatic grounds. I don't believe the people who oppose the establishment of a separate Palestinian entity have fully thought through the various options for enabling the Palestinians to find political expression for the rights we have recognized.

One final comment is that any separate Palestinian entity must of course have a close association with both Israel and Jordan. In that statement lies the exciting challenge of this situation. There will be relationships among those three that no one has yet been bold or imaginative enough to define, and yet we know there will have to be close economic interaction. But it seems to me the nature of the relationship — the nature of the association — should be left to the outcome of the negotiations and not be stated at the outset.

AAA: What is your assessment of the programme adopted recently by the Palestine National Council at Algiers?

Saunders: Ideally we could have hoped that the Palestine National Council (PNC) would have provided what has so long been missing — a clear-cut and unequivocal statement by the most authoritative body in the Palestinian community that the Palestinians are prepared to make peace with Israel and to coexist peacefully with Israel in a normal relationship. That would have had a major political impact not only in the Arab world but in Israel and the United States as well. That did

not happen. We have to be disappointed that it did not happen. The worst that could have come from the PNC meeting was a reputation in some form of the three no's of Khartoum in 1967 — no negotiation with Israel, no recognition of Israel, no peace with Israel. That did not happen. Somewhere in between the extremes of the ideal and the worst case is what did happen. The PNC took a stance that is imprecise and unclear but which does not close doors. The interesting part to me is that if one seeks the centre of gravity in the PNC's statements, one finds a picture of a world where there is to be a Palestinian entity alongside Israel. That's the essence if one can extract it. The regret is that they were not able to state the essence of their position in a way that would be operationally effective — a way that would have an impact, particularly on the Israeli body politic, and move the situation forward. The results of the PNC meetings seem to have left Chairman Arafat with some flexibility in continuing to participate in the process. They seem not to have given King Hussein a clear green light but it may be an amber light tinged around the edges with a slight glimpse of green, and on that basis we have to move forward.

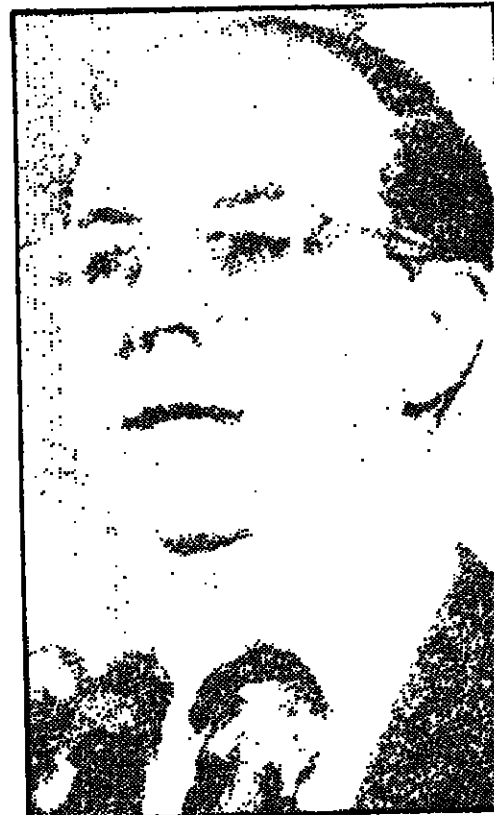
AAA: One of the basis of the results of what you just described — President Reagan's initiative, the reaction of the PNC, the steps toward settling the circumstances for negotiation with Jordan — what would you prescribe now as a series of policy steps for the administration?

Saunders: First, of course, is the necessary continuation and hopefully early conclusion of the negotiations on withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Second has to be a high-level US-Israeli exchange that can develop a fresh common understanding between the United States and Israel about the basis on which the peace process is to proceed. We are now operating on different premises and are on diverging courses. There cannot be significant progress in the peace process until the United States and Israel are operating again on common premises. The concrete step I would envision would be high-level meetings, perhaps beginning with meetings between Secretary Shultz and Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir, but perhaps just as well beginning with a visit now overdue by Prime Minister Begin and his Foreign Minister to Washington, where the four men together would have these discussions in some combination. I think chronologically that is the next step because we have already begun the dialogue with King Hussein. The third step would be the follow-on from the meetings between President Reagan and King Hussein in December — a dialogue that has continued ever since and has been supplemented by the dialogue between King Hussein and Chairman Arafat.

There may be one further point to be made here very simply. Everybody seems to be asking whether King Hussein will decide to come into the negotiations. My perception is that the ball at this moment is not in King Hussein's court, it is in President Reagan's court. King Hussein, I believe, has said what he is prepared to do but has also described steps that are essential to creating a political environment in which he can proceed. Some of those steps, as we have already noted in our discussion of the settlements freeze, are in the hands of President Reagan and Secretary Shultz to work out as they develop some understanding with the Israelis about how we can develop an environment for negotiations.

AAA: In a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor you described two different contexts about the shape of the Middle East. You wondered about the future shape of Israel and you also noted that (time is changing the shape of the Palestinian problem. Would you elaborate on these two concepts?

Saunders: More and more as I have had a chance to reflect on the current state of the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the context of its 35-year history, I have been struck by the fact that we may well soon be looking at this problem in a very different light. In the 1940s the problem was simply how an increasing number of Jewish immigrants in Palestine could live at peace with the Palestinian Arabs already there — both nationalist movements, both peoples having claims in the same land. The solution the world community devised then was based on a just



Harold Saunders

compromise whereby the land that was shared by the two parties would be partitioned between them. The concept of the solution based on sharing the land has persisted through the years. It underlay Resolution 242. Recently it underlay the agreement at Camp David. The reason I now see for the changing shape of the Palestine problem is that we are very close to seeing total Israeli control, de facto if not de jure, over the entire area west of the Jordan River. If that turns out to be the case, the option of a compromise solution of the Palestine problem will be put aside and we will be dealing with a winner take all solution. If the shape of the Palestine problem is changed in that way, we are facing situations on several fronts that the world has not faced before.

Israelis in looking at the future of a Jewish state from the Mediterranean to the Jordan River will be looking at a state in which the population will be 40 per cent Arab. They will have to decide whether to incorporate that Arab population with full political and civil rights, in which case the nature of the Jewish state will be forever changed. If they decide to incorporate that Arab population without full political and civil rights, they will have to repress and control or expel that population in ways that many Israelis feel will corrode the moral character of the Jewish state. So Israel faces choices it has never faced before.

The United States would face a situation it has not even identified yet. Over the years we have committed ourselves solidly as a people to the security of an Israel founded on a just compromise in Palestine between the Jews and the Palestinian Arabs. Now we would be faced with a question of what our commitment is to an Israel controlling all of the land to the Jordan River, having foreclosed a just compromise and thereby having committed itself to another generation of conflict with its Arab neighbours. Will the United States give blank-check support to an Israel committed to another generation of conflict, which can only erode larger American interests in the Middle East? That is a question that most Americans have not thought of and have certainly not thought about. It is a question that poses for the President choices between American interests in the Middle East, whereas every President to date has pursued an American strategy in the Middle East designed to enable us to pursue the full range of US interests in the Middle East including our commitment to Israel, without having to select one set of interests over another.

It is that 35-year perspective on the changes in the situation on the ground since 1977, and more particularly since Camp David, that caused me to ask whether the shape of the problem is not changing. If the shape of the problem is changing, I wonder whether the people who will have to make the choices in the next few years recognize the magnitude and newness of those choices.

media

Cyprus is becoming Arab media publishing centre

By Alex Efty

NICOSIA (AP) — Only 30 minutes flying time from Lebanon and Syria, this East Mediterranean island is fast becoming a publishing centre for Arab newspapers and other specialised Middle East publications.

"There is complete freedom of the press here. We have all the facilities we want and are perfectly happy," says Samir Gharyafi, one of the first Arab publishers to pick Cyprus as his base three years ago.

Since then six more Arab-language and one English-language Middle East Weekly magazines and newspapers have come to Cyprus.

The number multiplied following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its military and political apparatus from Beirut last September.

Another 12 Arab-language newspapers recently have obtained publishing permits from the Cyprus government and are expected to start printing locally later this year.

The Cyprus government, eager to transform the island into an offshore business and banking centre, grants publishing licenses readily with a minimum of formalities. There are attractive tax concessions and other inducements.

Some of the offshore publications such as Gharyafi's Al Asr and the English-language Middle East Time, both weekly newspapers, are entirely new ventures.

Some of the others are long-established periodicals, mainly of a radical or Palestinian hue, that used to be published in Beirut until the Israeli invasion.

"Our move to Cyprus from Beirut was natural in view of the cordial and friendly relations existing between the PLO and the Cyprus government," says Mohammed Soleiman, deputy editor of Falestine Al-Thawra, the official weekly PLO magazine.

Cyprus-based Arab publishers admit they would have preferred working out of Beirut, except that the political turmoil and lawlessness prevailing there in recent years has posed serious threats to their own survival and that of their publications.

Gharyafi, a Lebanese Christian journalist, said he decided to launch his paper from Cyprus because the previous free pu-

blishing climate of Lebanon was lost. "I could no longer work there freely or report honestly because of the occupation of my country," he said.

Another problem cited by Arab publishers in Cyprus was the unreliable state of Lebanon's telecommunications network and transport links to the rest of the Arab world. The links are frequently interrupted.

Moving elsewhere in the Arab world was ruled out because of government restrictions on free expression, or the difficulty of obtaining publishing permits.

A license to publish a newspaper in Kuwait, where press freedom is among the most liberal in the Arab world, costs more than US two million. The money would be used to buy an existing title since no new licenses are being granted.

In Cyprus, all it costs to obtain a government license is a bank deposit of 500 Cyprus pounds (\$1,000) as a legal guarantee against libel damages.

American Thomas Cromwell, publisher of the English-language Middle East Times said "that apart from the complete freedom of the press prevailing in Cyprus, its geographical position and excellent communications were the main reasons for our decision to choose it as our publishing base."

Cromwell said the newspaper, which started publishing in March, gets its main financial backing from two US newspapers, the Washington Times and the New York Tribune — both owned by News World Communications, whose owners are members of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church. Circulation is about 10,000, Cromwell said.

What brought us here was the general atmosphere of freedom and the feeling that the government is giving facilities to improve the island's economy," said Mohammed Eshwehnd, editor-in-chief of Moukif Al-Arahl, a pro-Libyan weekly magazine publishing in Cyprus for the past three years.

Eshwehnd said circulation was very high, but like most Arab publishers he declined to provide any figures. The Arab publishers are also reluctant to reveal their financial backers. In Arab publishing circles it is taken for granted, however, that newspapers and magazines are financed by the Arab government they support editorially.

Stagnant waters for Non-Aligned newspool

By Altaf Gauhar

IT MUST have been a Freudian slip when they christened the Non-Aligned News Agencies a "Pool". A news agency is an open-ended channel, a pool might have many inlets, it rarely has an outlet.

The Non-Aligned heads of states noted with satisfaction that "co-operation among Non-Aligned countries in information and mass communication" was successfully contributing to reducing dependency on trans-national agencies.

Now that Non-Aligned satisfaction has been expressed, someone should look at the actual working of the pool. For a start, who in the information business has ever heard of it? Where is it located? Belgrade, yes, but what does it do? How many words does it transmit? And who publishes what it puts on the ticker? Has anyone ever seen a NANAP credit?

Yet the leaders commended its work and felt that it was making a signal contribution "to the decolonisation of information and in countering tendentious reporting and mass-media campaigns against Non-Aligned countries and national liberation movements".

That is well-trodden ground. The question is how do we meet the challenge of western control and domination (which increases with every advance in technology) over the sources of Third World information — by blocking the flow of

news from the North to the South, by restricting the movement of journalists or by instituting a rigid code of censorship?

These options are being knocked down by modern science. There is only one way, and that is to match the flow of news from the North by a reasonable, if not equal flow of news from the South. If free and balanced flow of world information is what we are after, then we must first ensure that both ends of the channel are open.

And that is where Third World leaders begin to argue that free flow of news could be harmful to their security interests. They alone claim to know what is good for their people, hence they must act as the arbiters of what should or should not be published.

If considerations of national security were to determine the type of press a country should have then the United States (where security has become a paranoia) should have the most tightly controlled press. How does the US so jealously preserve and maintain a free and open system which its adversaries can and do exploit? The answer is that this is the way of life in the US; they willingly accept the risks to retain their right to know.

The only thing which is imperilled by the security regulations so often invoked by Third World governments to curtail information is the right of the people to know. (South)



Women's conditions have improved but there is a long way to go

Television team takes us inside the new China

By Evelyn Karlberg

IN THE light of the changes in political and economic policy that have been taking place in China's countryside since 1977, UK-based Granada television's DISAPPEARING WORLD team has made three unique films about life in China.

The first two films, "Living with the Revolution" and "The Newest Revolution", focus on the lives of people living at the centre of China's new experiments in the countryside, while the third film, "The Kazahks of China" looks at the life of one of China's minority tribes who live in the far northwestern corner of China between Mongolia and Tibet.

Filmed last autumn without government restrictions and brought to Britain's Independent Television network this spring, the first two programmes of the trilogy, produced and directed by Leslie Woodhead, look at the story of China's revolution through the eyes of ordinary people, whose lives have been shaped by successive waves of changes, and at the new materialism and wealth that have developed in the wake of China's latest revolution.

Modernisation programme

The television team, which includes researcher Claire Lasko and consultant Professor Barbara Hazard, takes us to Wuvi and its surrounding countryside, situated in Southeast China about seventy miles from Shanghai.

This area has always been one of the more prosperous regions in China and today it epitomises the huge national programme to modernise the country. Our attention is subsequently focussed on the Hoka commune where the Ding family live and which is home for 18,000 peasants and workers.

In "Living with the Revolution" Mrs. Ding is asked about her past and how it compares with life today. What emerges is a picture of a woman who experienced much hardship: harsh feudal attitudes towards women, near starvation, fear under the Japanese occupation during the 1930s. She has seen the establishment of a new China in 1949 give way to the turmoil of collectivisation in the 1950s and the struggles of the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s and early 1970s.

Changes for women

Today she is a politically and socially active senior working member of Hoka commune. What Mrs. Ding seems to prize above all — the political and economic status women have achieved since 1949, of which her own is one of the clearest examples.

While Mrs. Ding shared his wife's bitter childhood, he perceives the change for the better mostly in terms of the production of a wider range of consumer goods and the new prosperity which has brought greater purchasing power to the people and generated a new enthusiasm and satisfaction into the lives of many Chinese. The better quality of life is seen in the acquisition of television sets, sewing machines, bicycles, radios and tape recorders.

INSIDE CHINA's second film, "The Newest Revolution" takes a closer look at China's latest worked collectively. A certain quota of crops

modernisation drive, which has made the found prosperity possible.

Responsibility system

Although the theme of this film tends to lap somewhat with the first, the film raises important questions concerning the implementation and consequences of the "responsibility system", which is at the basis of China's latest revolution.

The concept of this experiment is that individual enterprise, productivity and initiative should be rewarded, with ideology and political correctness taking second place. Land is divided and given to individual households rather than



Film on the Kazahks gives a rare look at a minority group

grown must be delivered to the State, and surplus produce can be sold for cash in the "free market".

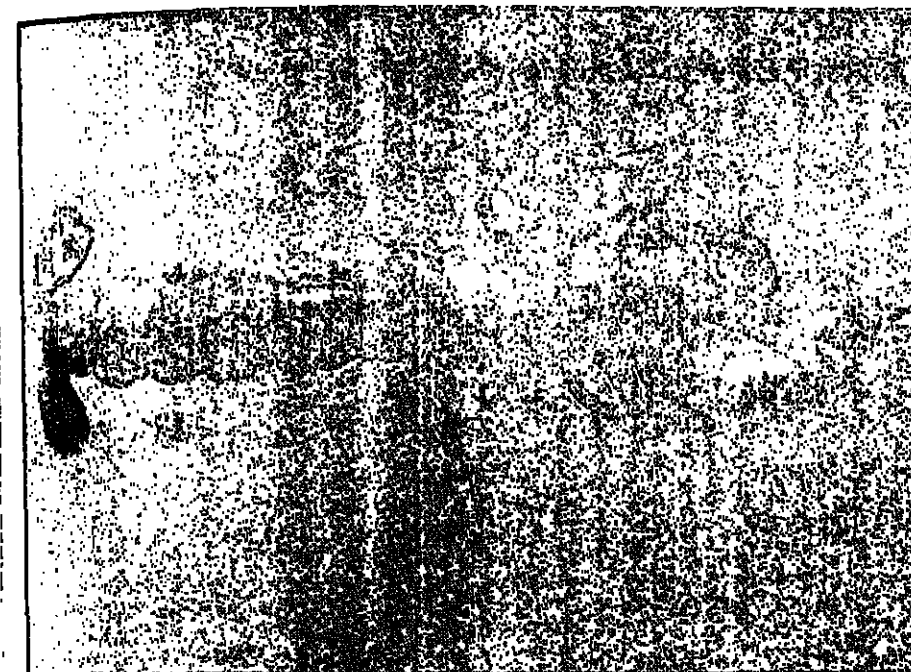
But in "The Newest Revolution", we are given indications of what may be far-reaching social disturbances. For the Communist Party there is a danger that economic freedoms, rather than distinctions, erode Party control, and that the surge in prosperity, materialism and consumerism threaten the ideals and values of Mao's Revolution itself, and affect both families and relationships in fundamental ways.

Minorities

INSIDE CHINA's third and last film about the nomadic tribe of the Kazahks, produced and directed by Andre Singer, with researcher Jane Jenkins and consultant Dr. Shirin Akina, is particularly unusual in that it is the first time a Western television team has been given access to a minority tribe.

What INSIDE CHINA tries to show, is how that live in Aqaba's coral reefs since 1976. They come to Aqaba because of their concern over pollution effects that the port activity might be having on the 25 kilometres of coral reefs, one of the best in the world. Other similar reefs have already suffered from man's disturbance and the impact of the marine life.

(Third World Media)



The newly-discovered crustacean species

Marine biologists discover new species at Aqaba

By Jim Weiss

Special to the Star

STAFF AT the Marine Science Station in Aqaba have discovered a new species of crustacean of the genus Callichirus, a subordinate of the common crab. Since its discovery in 1982 over 50 of the species have been captured and distributed to museums around the world.

The French team at Aqaba, led by marine biologist and sedimentologist Dr. Jean de Vaugelas, was about the creature for some time but were unable to capture it due to its remarkable mobility.

The new, but elusive, crustacean lives in the sand in a network of galleries that can be as deep as 15 metres and can cover an area up to one to two metres square. The creature's asymmetrical claws enable it to dig quick escape tunnels when it detects an invader present.



The Marine Science Station experts use a special sediment sucker device to catch the new species

After many fruitless attempts at capturing the crustacean, Dr. Vaugelas developed an elaborate system that cuts off the escape routes and then sucks the animal and two or three cubic metres of sand into the open.

Pollution fears

The French team has been busy describing and classifying the great diversity of marine animals that live in Aqaba's coral reefs since 1976. They come to Aqaba because of their concern over pollution effects that the port activity might be having on the 25 kilometres of coral reefs, one of the best in the world. Other similar reefs have already suffered from man's disturbance and the impact of the marine life.

In the 7 years the French team has been here they have not found any abnormal growths of certain species says Dr. Vaugelas. This is especially good news for Aqaba for it has one of the most diverse reefs to be found in the world.

Dr. Vaugelas estimates that there are over 150 different species of coral here while other famous reefs such as that of French Polynesia have only half as many. The constant temperature, salinity and weak currents of the sea make Aqaba a perfect place for coral reef growth even though there is occasional pollution from the port activities.

Oil spills

The pollution caused by the port is mainly from small oil spills and sewage dumped from foreign vessels. This does accumulate at times along the shore but Dr. Vaugelas says that no adverse effect has been noticed on the reef life because the pollution usually stays on the surface.

One potential danger is the effect of the occasional oil slick and floating phosphate dust on the plankton that live on or just below the surface of the water. The plankton, if hurt in any way, could eventually change the make-up of the reef, for fish and coral both consume these microscopic organisms for the major part of their diet. The French team have just begun testing plankton so they still have no answer on this question.

Crown of thorns

Happily Aqaba's reefs do not seem to be threatened by some of the severe problems that have beset other coral areas.

Through dredging and blasting the sea floor to make a usable port, certain reefs in the world have suffered a dangerous imbalance in certain species.

One of the more startling examples says Dr. Vaugelas, is of the giant starfish, *Acanthaster planci*, called the "crown of thorns", that became so abundant on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia in the 70's. The increase in population caused an unprecedented danger to the reef due to the ability of a group of starfish to eat large sections of a reef. Many marine biologists believe that the sea floor, once cleared off by dredging and blasting, makes a perfect place for the young starfish to mature.

Normally a great proportion of the young would have been eaten by other predators, but these marine predators have gone to areas because of the destroyed reef. After the starfish matures it then seeks out living coral with an insatiable appetite. The mature starfish is quite invulnerable against predators because of the long spines that protrude from its dorsal backside.

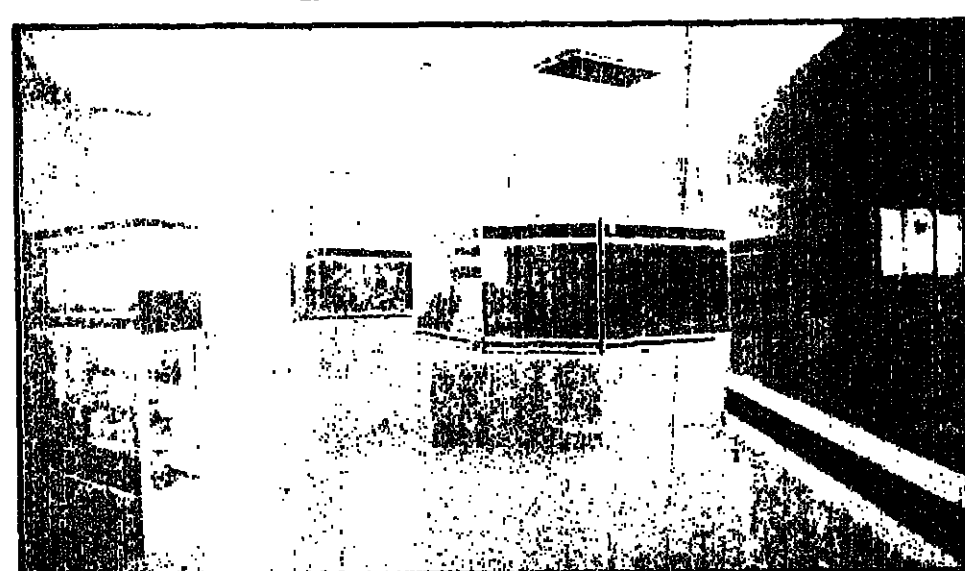
Atomic testing

Another more dangerous effect of man's intervention in the underwater world has been in the Central American and Pacific regions where atomic testing has been carried out on reefs.

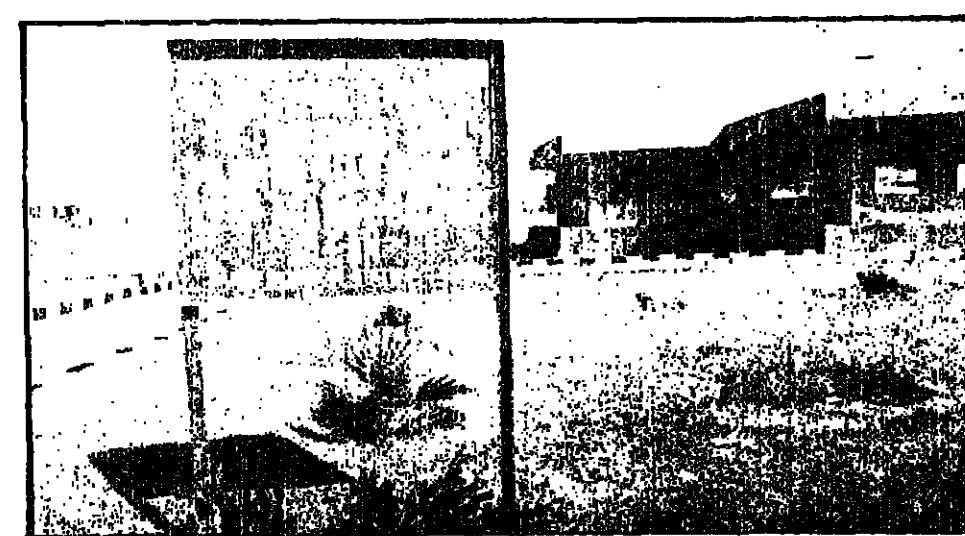
In these areas a toxic unicellular organism has grown to astounding proportions in small condensed places. The fish and molluscs that consume the organism in great quantities have an immunity to the toxin thus remaining quite nor-



Chicken fish with its poison-tipped spines



The Marine Science Station aquarium at Aqaba



Visitors must also play their part

mal in appearance but becoming fatally poisonous to humans.

Educational role

The marine station in Aqaba is not only concerned with ecological research but also with improving the knowledge of visitors on the nature of the reefs.

The French team has built an aquarium at their site a few kilometres to the south of Aqaba, for interested people to experience the wonders of the sea without actually diving in themselves. The entry fee is nominal and members of the team are around to explain about the sea creatures on display. Anyone planning to try snorkelling for the first time can also call at the station for information.

In contrast to other areas of the world the coral reefs and port of Aqaba seem to be in peace. But this peace can only be kept if a sustained effort is made by the authorities to fight pollution and if visitors to Aqaba play their part in caring for this great natural treasure.



"Excuse our excitement, Mr. Farmworth, but your visit for help have afforded science a rare opportunity."

people

Just Between Us

Yaqoub Salim



Can't fool 'em all

THE TIME has come, I decided this week, to put an end to all the gibberish thrown at us by politicians and economists to fuddle our minds. Listening to the latest excursion into the improbable, with talk of inflation adjusters, gross national product and the product-moment correlation coefficient, I thought I would put together a little dictionary. This limited glossary will display how while they appear to be talking on a high, abstruse level, economists can't fool all of the people all of the time.

Accelerator coefficient: Fouted by economists as an advanced theoretical concept, in reality all it means is the distance you can push down your car's accelerator before you're arrested for speeding.

Balance of payments: The gold weighing scale of a jeweller, usually tampered with so he can get as many high payments as he can.

Bilateralism: The theory that there are two sides to every argument, which has caused many well-intentioned mediators in disputes to have their heads bloodied on at least one side.

Capital consumption: The tuberculosis rate in Amman and other capital cities.

Cartel: Mobile telephones now being installed in the automobiles of some well-to-do Jordanians.

Detrital financing: In eastern Europe, the amount of money it costs to pay for the traditional annual visit home, known as "De Fica".

Diminishing returns, law of: The rule that acquaintances will tend to come back for fewer visits once they realize that they've eaten all your food.

Factors of production: An impressive-sounding phrase, it dates back to one secretary's slip of the finger, and actually is just a fancy name for factories.

Fixed trust: What a friend tries to achieve after borrowing your vehicle with cartel and driving off the edge of a cliff.

General equilibrium analysis: Attempts by world leaders to return to a safe balance of nuclear weapons by sending their army generals into intense psychological analysis sessions.

Inventory investment: The habit, peculiar to some creative geniuses, of being able to work only when they are wearing a waistcoat, vest or other strange item of clothing.

Joint costs: Rent charged by the owner of a building that contains a bar, pool hall, etc.

Marginal productivity: The ability of some authors to cause their readers to write puzzled notes and question marks next to the text in their books.

Near money: The itchy feeling one gets at the end of the month while awaiting the paycheck.

Returns to scale: What jewellery store customers do when they realize they've been cheated by the Balance of Payments.

Special drawing rights: What two artists claim when they both want to depict a certain scene from the same angle.

Wage drift: What newspaper columnists fear may be happening when they near the end of a page of nonsense.

Zero-sum game: What you may find yourself playing with your paycheck after paying all bills due.

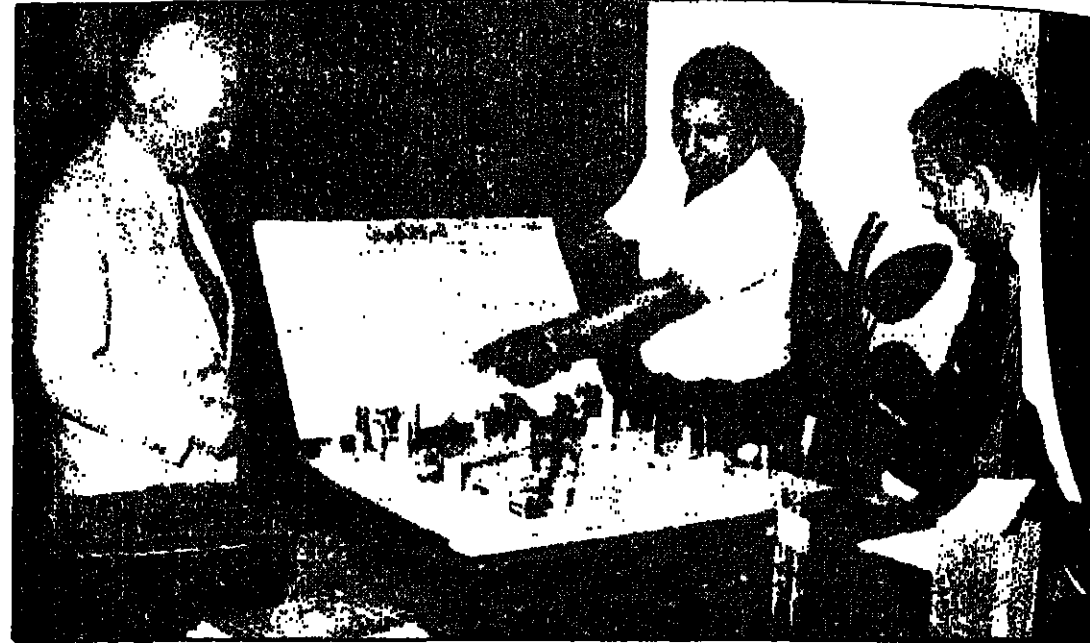
CALENDAR

Exhibitions

The Jordan Plastic Arts Association presents an exhibition of paintings by Hind Sharif Nasser... At the Association, Jalal Luweideh.

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of photographs by Roger Clotire.

Ends Thursday 30 June



Prize-winner demonstrates his work

Awards for imaginative teachers

A group of Jordanian school teachers this week received awards for their efforts in developing simple, effective teaching methods.

The awards were from the Abdul-Hamid Shuman Fund and were presented by the Chairman of the Board of the Arab Bank, Mr Abdul-Majid Shuman.

Ismail Najjar received an award for his experiment on the ability of surfaces to absorb radiation heat, Muhammad Abdullah Al-Ramli received the award for his experiments on the improvement of the electrical motor and Na'ila Mohammad Ali for her work on surface tension. The fourth member of the prize-winning group was Husni Ali Mustafa Zahlan who received an award for his work on the absorption pump. Their prizes ranged from JD 250 to JD 875.

The award ceremony was attended by the Director General of the Abdul-Hamid Shuman Fund, Dr. Abdul-



Na'ila Mohammad Ali receives her award from Abdul-Majid Shuman

Rahman Bushnaq and members of the judging committee, Dr. Adnan Alawi, Mr. Khalil Al-Akhal, Ibrahim Musallam and Dr. Elias Beldun.

During the ceremony Mr. Shuman said the awards were part of the fund's work in encouraging studies of the various problems and issues of Arab society. He said the fund is interested in all kinds of scientific research with preference given to research which is beneficial to the Arab world. It is currently financing a JD 47,000 study on the effect of insecticides on fruit, vegetables and water.

Mr. Bushnaq added that the fund also supported the translation into Arabic of a book on physics and its use now in use by second year students at the University of Jordan. It is now working to publish a manuscript by Abdul-Faraj Al-Asfahani on the conditions of the region during the crusades.

Ambassador Mr Andrei Cervenevici and his wife, British Ambassador Mr Alan Urwick and Australian Ambassador Mr Richard Gate were all there to pay their compliments on the occasion of the king's birthday.

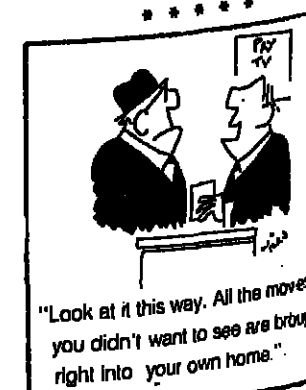
French School headmistress Mrs Jo-siane Cusset presided over a delightful end-of-year fete at the school last week. The school's students and their families and friends joined together for an afternoon of music and games at the school.

French Ambassador Mr Jacques-Alain de Sedouy and his wife, Moroccan Ambassador's wife, Mrs Laraki, Director of the Societe General Mr. Saintigny and his wife and French Cultural Attache Mr Bernard Malauzat were all there to enjoy the fun.

The children started off the entertainment with a concert. First the infants class charmed the audience with their presentation of nursery rhymes.

Then it was the turn of the primary classes and a mime performance with Jerome Ruffel, watched by proud parents Lt. Colonel Leo and Mrs Ruffel, starring as the piano player was followed by a charming cowboy style song and dance routine.

Everyone agreed that young Amandine Ceccaldi is headed for the



Poetry Corner

WE ARE delighted to have received a selection of poems from students at the National Orthodox School in Amman. As you will see, they are very good indeed. We would like to thank the students and special thanks to Mr. Oudab Al-Halteh, Director General of the National Orthodox School for allowing us to use them — TW.

Rain

By Aziza Shukry and Linah Abu-Nawar

(tears dropped from the sky's grey eyes
the shy sun hid quietly behind the clouds

frightened by thunder and lightning
softly

listening to the rain — seeing the rain
made old memories come all over again
many linger on, some fade away
but most of all, they brighten up the day.

The Hills We've Climbed

By Ranya Kadri (at Graduation)

Now as we turn to walk alone
We know inside how much we've grown

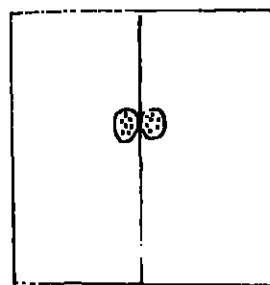
How hard it is for us to leave it all behind
To fill the empty space with new things
that we find

One day in the future we may feel
That this part of our lives was never real.

Swop-a-Joke

More jokes this week from Star Kids readers:

What's this?



Answer: A man with his bow tie stuck in a

crack, knock.
Who's there?
A little old lady.
A little old lady who?
I didn't know you could yodel!

from Susan Weir (14), Susan attends Lomond School in Helensburgh, Scotland

Answer: 888

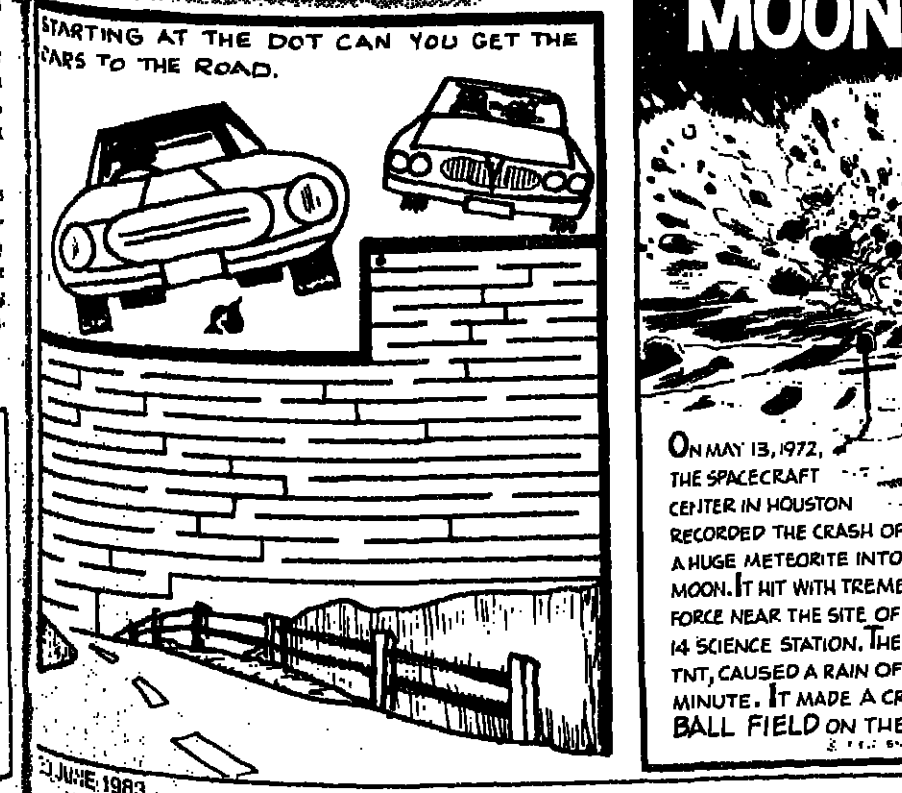
88
8
8
8

1000

from Marianne Fouad (14), Marianne goes to the Islamic College in Amman.



Send your pictures, stories or jokes to: Star Kids Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman. Or call Tricia Weir on 664153 ext. 74 with your ideas for Star Kids.



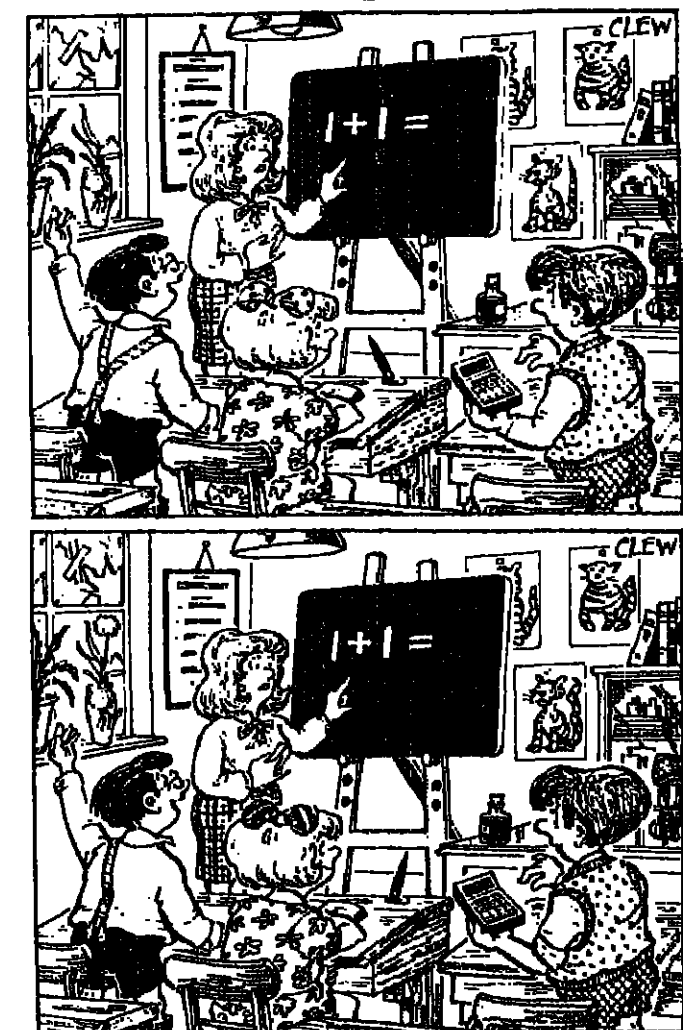
Star kids PICTURE SPOT

Here is another excellent charcoal sketch from one of our talented regular artists, Omar Ruysan (14). Omar is a student at the Amerleyn Community School, Amman.



1. A flower grows from both in for on windowsill
2. An extra strip of sticking plaster appears on broken window
3. One side of exact pencil projects higher above blackboard
4. Shirtsleeve of enfolding hat is rolled up
5. Cat in drawing on wall above him has curly tail
6. Label of bubble on teacher's desk has moved around
7. Then in small left's bubble is at different angle

Spot the Changes



sport

Around the world on bicycles

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The spirit of the intrepid world adventurer is not yet dead, it seems. Two West German cyclists arrived in Jordan last week from Syria (Hans D. Meyer, 42, and Sabine Podolsky, 39), are touring the world on bicycles.

Speaking to The Star this week, the cyclists said the purpose of the tour is to see different countries, the lifestyles of the people, their cultures and religions and above all as a sport.

They started the trip in Hannover on 23 September last year. So far they have been to Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Crete, Rhodes, Turkey, Syria and Jordan, and have covered over 10,000 kilometres.

In most of these countries they spent almost one month each to familiarise themselves with the people and the countryside.

They have been riding an average 80-100 kilometres a day, resting when night falls. They usually have fairly comfortable lodgings for this purpose, at hotels or with friendly people who offer them accommodation and sometimes food.

They have not encountered any major problems crossing the borders of the various countries they have been to so far. Nor have they had any technical problems with their bikes, which to the two were specially built for the tour. They have, however, changed tyres about five times.

The cyclists hope to stay in Jordan for four



Meyer and Podolsky get ready for the start

weeks. They expect to board a boat from Aqaba to Bombay, India or Karachi in Pakistan.

Mr. Meyer is a journalist, musician and a mechanic and he hopes to write a book at the end of the trip. Miss Podolsky is a social worker in a Hamburg children's home.



AMMAN: The Jordan Table Tennis Association last week competed in a tournament with a Cypriot side in Amman and Irbid. Jordan won all the games played in

the men's singles, women's singles and the mixed doubles. Picture above shows one of the matches in the men's singles. Riyad of Jordan (right) beat George of Cyprus in two straight games.



Samir Shaker, skipper of Salah Eddin lifts the trophy

Soccer tournament ends

AMMAN — The Independence soccer tournament organised by AlWehdat club officially ended Sunday with the Iraqi team Salah Eddin emerging as champions. They beat Wehdat 2-1 in the final match. Wehdat the hosts, played a combined team Salah Eddin and Safqasi from Tunisia in a special closing match which ended in a 1-1 draw.

Earlier AlAnsar club from Lebanon withdrew from the tournament in protest against a penalty award against them in their match with Safqasi.

The Minister of Youth and Culture Ma'an Abu Nowar deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and presented the trophy to the winning club. Officials who handled the tournament were also presented with medals.

Fun And Fitness

By David C. Bailey
United States Sports Academy
Physical Fitness I

Physical fitness has been defined by H.H. Clarke as "the ability to carry out daily tasks with vigour and alertness, without undue fatigue, and with ample energy to enjoy leisure-time pursuits and to meet unforeseen emergencies. In addition, physical fitness is the ability to last, to bear up and to persevere under difficult circumstances where the unfit person would give up."

It is generally agreed that there are four main components of physical fitness — strength, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, and flexibility. Let's examine briefly what is involved with each of these components of fitness.

First, when people talk about strength, they invariably equate the number of push-ups or sit-ups as an indication or measurement of strength. This is a common misconception because strength has been defined as "the maximal one-effort force that can be exerted against a resistance." Another misconception about strength is that when a particular group of muscles is strong, this level of strength is present throughout the rest of the body. Even well-trained athletes such as gymnasts can exhibit exceptional strength in the upper body and yet have much less strength in the muscles of the lower extremity. This, of course, is due to what is called specificity of exercise, i.e., only those muscles that are continuously stressed or asked to do more work will become stronger.

Therefore, to be "fit" as far as strength is concerned, all muscle groups should be exercised so that their ability to do a single maximum act of work should increase. To increase strength, a few repetitions with high resistance should be done.

India: World cricket champs

India, won the World cricket championship by 43 runs over the West Indies, Sunday. India had earlier eliminated England in the semi-finals.

Millions of Indians watched the final match on television. Indian newspapers were full of

praise for the team led by Kapil Dev. The Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President Singhsent messages of congratulations to the team on its achievement. Reports from Delhi said, a hero's welcome awaited the team on its return home.

Boxing

SPRINGS (SA)-AP - South African lightweight champion Aldin Stevens ranked eighth by the World Boxing Association defeated Alfredo Chavez of Argentina over 10 rounds last week.

Stevens, hoping for a shot at the world title held by Ray Mancini used both hands effectively in the fight. Chavez said after the fight that Stevens deserved his ranking, adding that with a bit of polishing he could become a world champion.

Olympic postcard

WASHINGTON: A postcard on the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles will be put on sale on 3 August, the US Postal Service announced.

The card which will cost 13 cents commemorates the Olympic yachting event. It will feature five yachts with their sails blowing in the wind.

Up and coming

• Fifteen Arab countries are expected to take part in an athletic competition scheduled to take place in Jordan in August, the Jordan Athletic Association announced.

• The Sixth Arab cross country race will be held in Jordan in March next year.

• An all Jordan Universities team left Amman Tuesday for Edmonton, Canada to participate in the Seventh University Games. Jordan will compete in basketball and volleyball only.

Bush, Borg team win tennis match

STOCKHOLM (AP) — US Vice President George Bush teamed with Bjorn Borg Tuesday to win a doubles match 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, over former Swedish Davis Cup star Jan-Erik Lundkvist and Sweden's Washington ambassador Wilhelm Wachtmeister.

Lundkvist and Wachtmeister broke the Vice Presidents serve twice to take the first set. But Borg took command in the second set, hitting the ball harder and showing glimpses from his old arsenal of precise baseline shots that sizized past the opponents.

For Bush, a dedicated tennis

amateur who plays twice a week. It was a dream-come-true to play with the legendary Swede who quit tennis after winning Wimbledon five times.

"The thrill of a lifetime," Bush said afterward. "You want me to analyze his game?" In one word fantastic. "Anybody that can carry me has got to be good. I feel you."

"I think he played very well," the 27-year-old Borg said of the 59-year-old vice president. "He was good at the net and after a while my ground strokes got going so in the three sets we played we had many good shots."

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 30 June 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

Your leisure hours could be spent in the company of some interesting and quite exciting people this week, and thus an air of merriment should exist for most of the while. A relative could tend to leave you rather in the dark regarding a plan they have. Try not to worry too much about this, for they know what they are doing. An extremely pleasant surprise of a financial nature should come your way this week.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

There appears to be very little wrong with your coming week. You will be working hard and in some instances, harder than you normally do. A man of average height, who's hair is receding slightly will prove to be of great help to you, and either you or someone close to you can expect a small windfall. You could be doing quite a lot of travelling during this week, and there could be a reunion with dear friends at the weekend.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

Just as long as you act with caution during the coming week, you have one of your best weeks for some time past, both financially, and emotionally. An elderly person around you may be saying they wish to make a move from where they are living. In this instance, listen but do not comment — they are only talking, and in every likelihood, do not really want to pull up their roots in the long run. Expect a gift from across a water.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

In the financial field, affairs appear to be settling down into a more even state. This is a week when you will have to be using your own initiative in most directions because it would appear that others are leaving it all up to you. You would be well advised to make certain that you do not neglect your "bread and butter" chores because of this. Also, be careful where you put a ring or watch down because you could forget it and in doing so, lose it.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

You appear to be coming out of a bad period and the coming week should renew your ambitions and give you the confidence to go forward asking for what you want. A person who has been rather difficult of late will not be on the scene quite so much, making things easier for you, and the fact that a younger person appears to be settling down and adjusting themselves quite well should more than please you.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

You have a week ahead of you which could prove to be a very enjoyable one in most directions. You could be asked to join in with someone else in organising a social event, and could prove your ability in this field. In the home, there could be talk of changes, but this will be left entirely up to you. A person whom you met some time ago, will prove how genuine they are towards you, and you should be feeling very contented and happy.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

You could make a very good impression on someone of influence by bringing your artistic and creative ability to the fore this week. In the social field, two invitations from unexpected sources are possible and both should please and excite you, one of them bringing with it a very full weekend. You could derive considerable pleasure from your partner or loved one this week. Financially, you should make quite a lot of headway now.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Even though you could have some very bright ideas, try not to be too impulsive this week, in order to successfully accomplish them. You could get a lot of satisfaction, plus terrific appreciation from a loved one by being just that little extra sweet to them during this coming week. It may take you a while to realise that a last minute change of arrangements, which at first could irritate you, could be for the best in the long run.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

You could find during this coming week, that you have to do a little entertaining, which, although enjoyable, could at the same time, prove to be just a little arduous, but for the future, this should be quite exciting. This is your week for quick thinking or sudden decisions, for these should go very well for you now, and so you can have all the confidence in the world.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

The indications are that there could be an argument between a relative and a loved one at home some time during this coming week. Try your best to keep strictly neutral. You could make some excellent strides in a romantic direction this week, which has been just a little bit sticky of late. You would be well advised to try and get as much done at home as possible, and at business. It will still leave you ample time for enjoyment.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

Even though some of your daytime periods may not go quite as you expect them to during this coming week, you should quite easily be able to adapt yourself to new events. You could be feeling just a little restless about a new venture which you may have in mind. Because of this, it would be unwise to progress with it just for the moment. Your charm could be the instrument of success where social affairs are concerned.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

By giving your imagination just that little extra flair were social events are concerned this week, you should not be disappointed with the outcome for yourself. A recently acquired friend of the opposite sex could do quite a lot to brighten your week, and at the same time, bring about an opportunity which you have been waiting for. This should be a week of achievement almost everything you do.

Thursday 30 June

Birthday Greetings to You. You can look forward to a fuller year in most directions — for you youngsters you could find yourselves in great demand and very popular, whilst for the older folk, you most certainly should not be in a lonely state.

In the financial field, whilst you are not going to make an absolute fortune, you are going to be able to meet demands made upon you without any undue pressure and by the time you have reached November period, you should be able to afford a few extra luxuries.

Someone whom you meet on a journey some time during this coming year will prove to be an excellent friend, but you basically are worriers, and I can assure you for the next twelve months, there is absolutely no need for this.

Friday 1 July

Birthday Greetings to You. You have a fairly even year ahead of you, for there could be one or two changes made domestically. Try to remember that you can at times be a little too demanding of your loved ones. An older person around you will help you towards achieving a goal which you have had in mind for some time past, and this in turn could put you on a much firmer footing where business is concerned.

You could be spending a little money on either a car or a caravan, but this will be well spent because of the happiness it will bring you. During the coming year, a younger person could anger you by their impulsive action, but do not let this worry you because long before you get to November period they will have settled down — it is just a phase they are going through.

Saturday 2 July

Birthday Greetings to You. It would appear that everybody wants you to be doing things for them during the coming year, for there will be times when you will have to close a blind eye to requests, but do not let this worry you, because in some instances, it can only prove you greater respect. By October, in most directions affairs should be booming and at December period, you could well find yourself wishing there were many more hours in your day.

People who have dark eyes such as hazel, brown and green will be those that you can rely upon during the next year. It will be the blue or grey-eyed people who you will have to watch slightly because they could be weaker and their promises may not always be met.

Birthday Information Charts

Monday 4 July

Birthday Greetings to You. You appear to have an interesting twelve months ahead of you, and could unintentionally find yourself entering into a partnership with a person of your own sex which could prove to be quite lucrative for you, and in consequences, by mid-winter, you will be thinking of changing where you live.

Someone close to you who has been going through a period of strain will undoubtedly need the occasional boost from you which gives them confidence, but this you know very well how to do.

The only two months that I would warn you to take things easy and not to deviate from your usual way of things are September and January. These could prove to be frustrating months, though not really bad ones.

Tuesday 5 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Whilst you do not have the greatest of years ahead of you, you certainly appear to have a fairly smooth one. Someone in your family could talk of wanting to cross the water on a permanent basis, better for you to let them make up their own mind regarding this. After November, your money affairs should not fluctuate quite as much as they have been doing, and you will be feeling more secure.

There could be a slight argument for you during this year, concerning an insurance policy which you hold. Also, do not throw away receipts. A lady that you see quite a lot of who is undoubtedly a good friend does however talk just a little too much, so you will be well advised to keep your confidence during the coming twelve months.

Wednesday 6 July

Birthday Greetings to You. You should be surprised during the coming twelve months, to find that you have more people around you than you can rely on and tell things to, than you had thought, and these will be genuine folk as well. A member of your family who in the past has been inclined to be rather greedy will be much better now, due to their having someone around them who is a good influence for them.

If you are to change where you live, the early winter period is the best time and you will be able to tackle the job of moving with greater ease and a peace of mind at that time. A person of the opposite sex who can be moody or difficult at times, in reality thinks the world of you although they are not too demonstrative. There is little doubt that they will show just how highly they think of you during the coming year.

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

SUN JUNE 19

MON JUN

SUN JUNE 26

MON JUN

MAY I ASK YOU
SOMETHING?

GO AHEAD

WHAT DID
YOU GET
DAD FOR
FATHER'S
DAY?FOR
WHAT?FOR FATHER'S
DAY, TODAY
IS FATHER'S
DAY...I THOUGHT
WE JUST
HAD
MOTHER'S
DAY...THAT
WAS
LAST
MONTHWHAT ABOUT
VALENTINE'S DAY?
WHAT HAPPENED
TO VALENTINE'S
DAY?THAT
WAS
IN
FEBRUARYDID I MISS
EASTER?
WHAT DID
WE DO ON
EASTER?EASTER
WAS IN
APRILI CAN'T
REMEMBER
ANYTHING!WHAT HAPPENED TO
MY BIRTHDAY?YOUR BIRTHDAY
DOESN'T COME FOR
TWO MONTHS YET...
FIRST COMES THE
FOURTH OF JULY...

THEN MY BIRTHDAY?

THEN LABOR DAY,
YOM KIPPUR, NATIVE
AMERICAN DAY,
COLUMBUS DAY,
HALLOWEEN..... THANKSGIVING,
CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEARS!SO WHAT DID YOU
GET DAD FOR
FATHER'S DAY?

FOR WHAT?

Tarzan

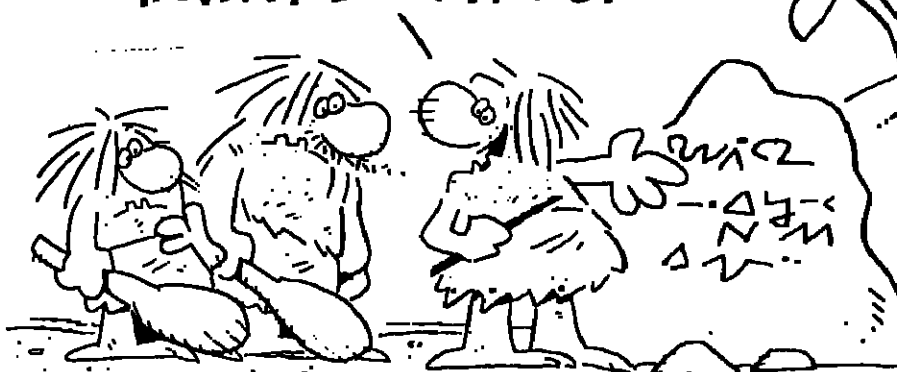
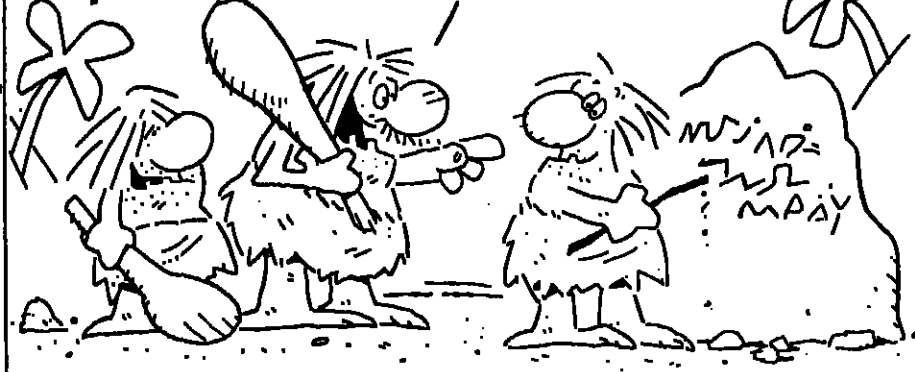
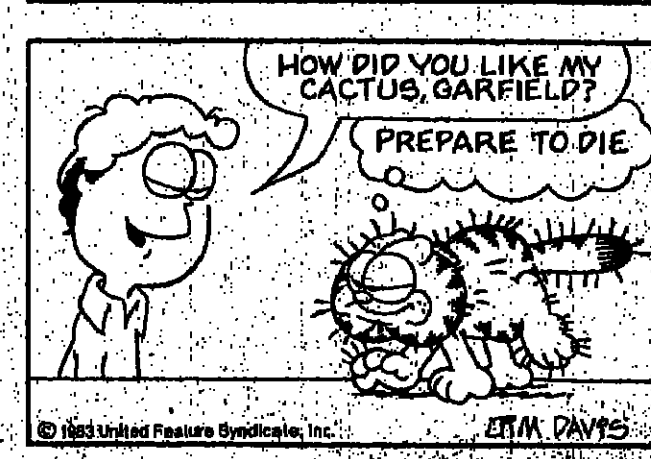
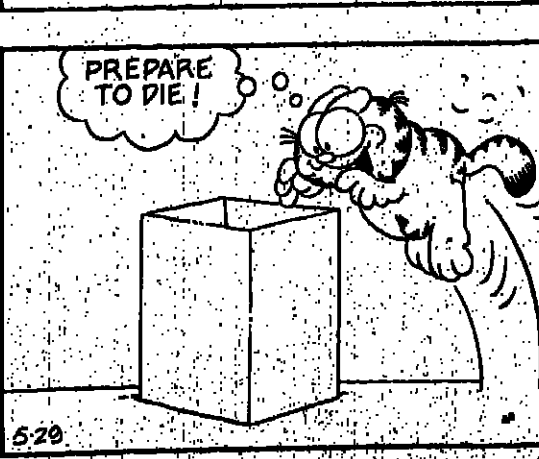
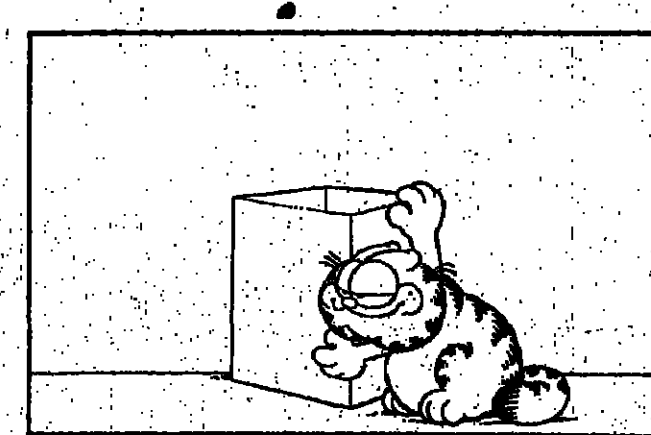
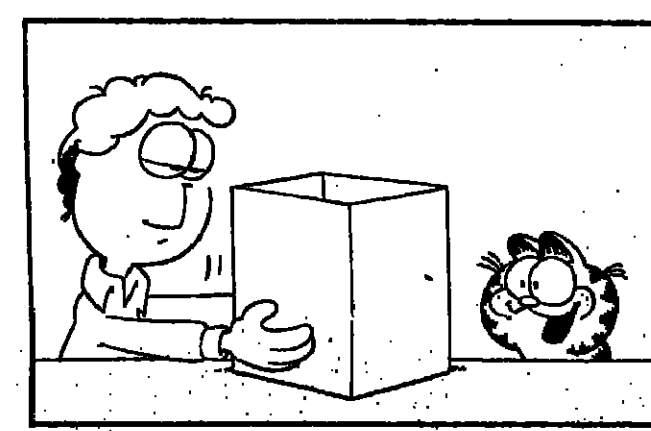
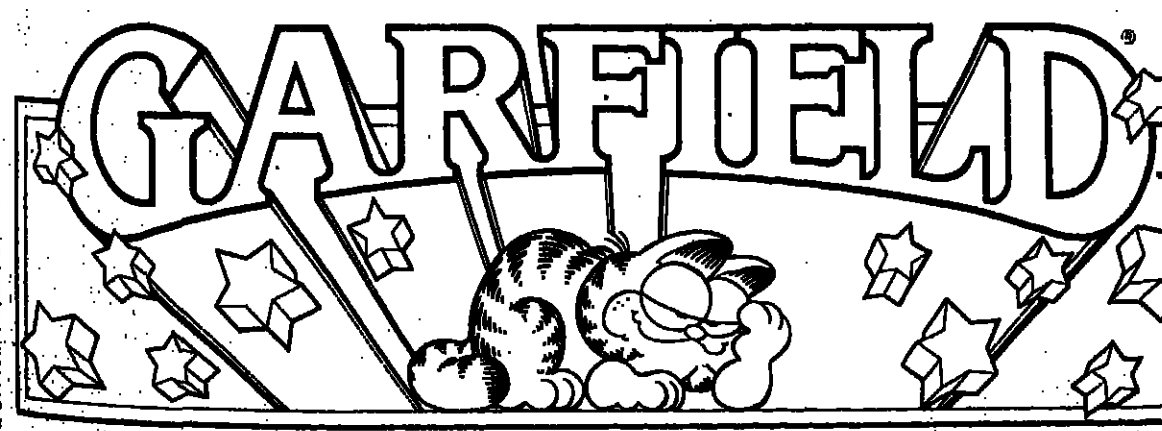
by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

THERE'S BEEN
ENOUGH KILLING,
TARMANGANI.IT ENDS
HERE...

AND NOW...



FRANK AND ERNEST

HEY! WHAT ARE THOSE
FUNNY-LOOKING SQUIGGLES?IT'S "WRITING." I'VE JUST
INVENTED WRITING!INVENTED WRITING! OH,
THAT'S JUST GREAT!DO YOU REALIZE WHAT
YOU'VE DONE?!YOU'VE JUST MADE EVERYBODY
ELSE IN THE WORLD
ILLITERATE!

28 THE JERUSALEM STAR